



Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SCV-87-204
Thursday
22 October 1987

Daily Report

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FBIS-SOV-87-204

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NATO, Pact Officials Hold Vienna Arms Talks
LD211425 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT
21 Oct 87

[Text] Vienna October 21 TASS—Representatives of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member countries held a regular meeting here today to work out the mandate of the future talks on the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Beglov Discusses Western Arms Thinking
AU201946 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT
in Bulgarian 19 Oct 87 p 6

[Article by Spartak Beglov, NOVOSTI political observer: "The First Condition of the New Political Thinking"]

[Text] At the recent Soviet troop maneuvers near Minsk the U.S. officer observers moved freely along the anti-tank lines, visited line units, and photographed fighting equipment and its personnel. Yet 2 years ago this was impossible. The Soviet Union adopted the Stockholm accords of 1986 on extending confidence measures in the military field, and is strictly observing these accords. In this connection it is important to point out that the Soviet side has still not been given equivalent opportunities to observe military activities on U.S. territory.

In the meantime the Western policymakers, as well as those who "form opinions," continue to argue whether this is an ordinary change of style or whether it represents important phenomena in the policy of the Kremlin and the Warsaw Pact allies. For example, they report that one of the figures in the Christian Democratic Union in the FRG, during discussions with his colleagues in the Bundestag, referred to a recent analysis obtained by the CIA from which the conclusion was drawn that "the Soviet nonnuclear forces are deployed with defensive, not offensive aims." However, to reach this conclusion it should not have been necessary to turn to secret sources in the West. The East has given wide publicity to its military doctrine of a purely defensive character and called on NATO to agree its own corresponding doctrines in such a way that they may form part of the general process of expanding confidence and working out disarmament agreements.

One further—and the most up-to-date—confirmation of this from a prime source is given by the recently published article by Mikhail Gorbachev entitled "Reality and Guarantees for a Secure World." This represents a resume of the Soviet leadership's foreign policy doctrine, as well as a call to the leaders of the other states to combine their efforts within the UN framework in order to create an all-embracing system of international security. In particular, the Soviet leader feels that an accord should be reached with the West on "defensive strategy" and "military sufficiency" in the following manner: The first step, in his view, might be the controlled withdrawal of nuclear and other offensive weapons from the borders, with the subsequent creation along the border of a belt of

sparse armaments and demilitarized zones between potential foes. We will add the following to this; the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states for a substantial reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals have been lying on the Western leaders' table for a year and a half.

In light of this new convincing proof of the socialist East's sincere intention to propagate the restructuring process and the new political thinking in the field of world politics, the inevitable question arises: Why does the announcement on the future agreement regarding the elimination of two classes of Soviet and American missiles sound like a disaster alarm to the ears of certain Western politicians? Some of them sketch frightening pictures of "a tank offensive from the East" into Western Europe, while others see in the Gorbachev doctrine a scheme to undermine the "liberal democracy of the West" and the fundamental values of the Atlantic alliance.

In analyzing such views, Lawrence Friedman, an observer of Britain's *The Independent* newspaper, reaches the conclusion that "The West faces a decision on how to react to the Gorbachev phenomenon," since, you see, many people still think that the chief design of Soviet policy is "to throw the West off balance." If one calls things by their proper names, then the point is that the people about whom the British observer writes have been jarred out of their usual rut and have found themselves unprepared for accepting the challenge of the new thinking. This usual rut is confrontation. Gorbachev is calling for the points to be switched to the line of productive dialogue from the position of common interest in more reliable security.

In commenting on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. agreement to eliminate two classes of nuclear weapons, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, at one of the meetings with his Western colleagues during the session of the UN General Assembly being held in New York, stated the following idea: "This agreement cannot be a bad thing for you or for us. However strange that may be, it cannot be a bad thing for the Russians either." Previously Western policy used to regard as strange and unlikely the very idea that the security interests of the USSR and its allies should be weighed on the same balance as the interests of the United States and its allies. The time has now come to get accustomed to this idea.

Let us build up trust based on the understanding that no one can obtain greater security for himself at the expense of lessening the security of another country, says Gorbachev. When this first, extremely simple condition of the new thinking on armaments is accepted by all politicians in the divided world, it will become much more easy to rid ourselves of all forms of death-dealing weapons.

Drobkov Attacks U.S., NATO CW Program
PM211344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "The West Cooks Up Chemicals"]

[Text] A new round of the arms race is taking shape in the United States. This time, it is chemical weapons.

President R. Reagan has already sent Congress a special notification paving the way for the start of assembly of 155-mm binary shells. This assembly itself, which marks the adoption into the armory of a new type of chemical ammunition, is to begin in December. The shells are intended for U.S. artillery stationed in West Europe. The binary ammunition, the Pentagon claims, will be kept on U.S. territory in the normal, noncrisis situation. But it is not yet known who will be able to monitor this, and how. Moreover there are still on FRG territory vast stockpiles of U.S. chemical weapons also intended for the "European theater." The FRG press has in recent days reported the U.S. reluctance to ship these arsenals across the ocean, as was promised to Bonn 2 years ago in exchange for support for what was then a political decision (rather than a practical decision, as now) on the U.S. production of binary weapons.

By way of justifying Washington, some of its NATO allies too have now begun talking with renewed vigor about the need for chemical "upgrading," supposedly dictated by the "Soviets' superiority" both in this and in conventional types of weapons. Attempts are even made to accuse the USSR of reluctance to seek the total banning and destruction of chemical arms.

You could hardly find anything further from the truth! It was the USSR which only recently once again called resolutely for an end to be put to these arms on a global scale and for the drafting of a corresponding agreement to be accelerated. Our country has ceased production of military chemicals. The building of a special enterprise at Chapayevsk, designed to destroy them, is in its 2d year. Finally, we took the unprecedented step of displaying to Western military specialists in Shikhany not only samples of our chemical weapons, but also the destruction process.

How did the West respond? First by talking about Soviet "insincerity" and "chemical superiority," and now with the U.S. decision to begin assembling binary shells. This policy can hardly be called constructive. It should at any rate be deemed unconstructive to announce such a decision on the eve of the start of an important stage in Soviet-U.S. dialogue on medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear missiles. Why, one wonders, was it necessary to push a "binary shell" into the baggage of the U.S. secretary of state, now arriving in Moscow?

The importunate desire of a number of Western countries, first and foremost the United States, to keep their chemical arsenals and their attempts to cook something up and play a dirty game in this important matter certainly look unseemly. Especially against the background of the prospects which have emerged for the first time in history for embarking on the dispersal of the heaps of weapons of mass destruction that threaten mankind.

Building of CW Destruction Plant Described
PM220835 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 3 Oct 87 p 4

[APN-attributed "Reportage": "Plant for the... Destruction of Chemical Weapons"—boldface as published]

[Text] The construction of a plant for the destruction of chemical combat ammunition in the Soviet Union is described by Colonel General V. Pikalov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Chemical Troops, and project chief Colonel V. Solovyev, leader of the enterprise.

The enterprise under construction near Chapayevsk, which is close to Kuybyshev, will not manufacture military output. Its task will be to... destroy such output. Complex conversion processes will be used there to deprive chemical combat ammunition of its deadly potential. The contents and outer casings of such ammunition will be turned into irreversible waste and a heap of scrap metal. The special industrial project being created in Chapayevsk will work for disarmament.

Cranes rise high above the construction site. A shower of electric welding sparks illuminates the rising skeleton of the future shop. Bulldozers are scraping out the foundation area. Concrete structures are rising from the earth. Looking at all this, you cannot help thinking: It is not just the construction workers who are laying the foundations of this unusual enterprise. These foundations also incorporate the labor of politicians and diplomats who have worked hard for years at stubborn and seemingly deadlocked talks for the sake of a complete ban on chemical weapons. M.S. Gorbachev announced in Prague last April that production of chemical weapons had ceased in the Soviet Union and work had started on the construction of an enterprise for the destruction of chemical weapons.

"We perceive a particular meaning in the fact that the destruction of chemical weapons has been entrusted to the military themselves," project chief Col V. Solovyev, leader of the enterprise, said. "After all, we realize better than anyone else how dangerous these weapons are, the specific features of their effect, and the methods for protection against them. This will make it possible to achieve the greatest possible safety in the work."

How will such an unusual enterprise operate? To render toxic substances harmless and non-toxic is a very complex scientific and technical task. Scientists and specialists in organic, inorganic, analytical, and other branches of chemistry have worked hard on its solution. The result of their efforts takes the form of reliable technology to convert any toxic substances into irreversible waste which could not be assimilated in the production of any toxic agents whatever.

"The production capacities at the Chapayevsk project will play an umbrella role, and their technology will be used for the creation of new projects which will be

sufficient for the destruction of all stockpiles of chemical weapons within the time limits to be set by the convention," Col Gen Vladimir Pikalov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Chemical Troops, emphasized in conversation with journalists.

Replying to a question about what these projects will be doing once there are no more chemical weapons left, the general said that, following minor reconstruction, they will operate like conventional chemical industry enterprises.

In the interests of creating an atmosphere of confidence, the Soviet side recently invited representatives from the 40 states participating in the talks and the 10 observer states at the talks to visit the Shikhany military project in the USSR to familiarize themselves with standard models of chemical combat ammunition existing in our country and the technology for its destruction. This "outing" will take place in early October. Later on, the time will come to see for themselves how theory becomes practice at the project near Chapayevsk.

When you look at the beautiful Volga Valley landscape which now incorporates the construction site, you cannot help wondering whether this proximity will harm nature and people.

"The technology to be used at the enterprise will make it possible to ensure high safety standards both for the service personnel and for the surrounding population centers," Col V. Solovyev went on. "Furthermore, only the minimum number of people will work in the industrial zone, process control will be automated, and extensive use will be made of robotics."

The projects which Col V. Solovyev was showing on the scale model are gradually taking shape on the construction site. The construction work, which started in January 1987, is progressing strictly according to schedule. Housing facilities, a school, a club, and a sports complex are being erected simultaneously with the industrial zone. A five-story housing block and several cottages will soon welcome their new residents.

On 1 September Col V. Solovyev was invited to inaugurate the new school year at Chapayevsk's No 10 School with the traditional Peace Lecture.

Col Solovyev thought then that, by the time these children graduate from school, enterprises similar to the one in Chapayevsk would probably have appeared in other countries. The fact that it is being built in our Volga steppes is one more of our lessons in peace.

Gorbachev Message to UNESCO Conference
LD221225 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT
22 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS—Following is the text of Mikhail Gorbachev's message of greetings to the UNESCO general conference:

I cordially greet the representatives of the member states of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The humane goals in the name of which UNESCO was founded—strengthening security through broader cooperation of peoples in the field of education, science and culture—are acquiring special significance and profound meaning at the current crucial period in international development.

The Soviet leadership is convinced that the solution of problems facing mankind—problems of survival, economic and cultural backwardness of dozens of countries, right use of mankind's intellectual potential and protection of the environment—presupposes equality and respect for independence, social and political choice of peoples, balance of the states' interests. It also presupposes democratization of international organizations and specialized agencies of the U.N., including UNESCO.

International humanitarian organizations, both government and non-government, play an indispensable role in that. They are called upon to establish in the world such a moral atmosphere under which the arms race, confrontation, heightening of the threat of war, and militarization of society and public consciousness will be unequivocally viewed as a challenge to the international community and the very foundations of modern civilization, as encroachment on the basic human right—the right to life.

The USSR's specific proposals, including those made at UNESCO, for promoting broad international cooperation in the humanitarian and intellectual spheres are directed at attaining this noble goal. We hold that this work be carried out in all directions, that it be translated into the language of specific deeds, embodied in the permanent practice of exchanges of achievements of science and engineering, and values of culture.

The Soviet Union has done and will do everything in its power to enhance UNESCO's international prestige and raise its efficiency. Our policy at UNESCO is oriented at the search for realistic, mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of strict account of the interests of all member states of the organization without exception.

I wish the participants in the conference success in their important work and express the hope that the decisions to be adopted at UNESCO's highest forum will facilitate

the development of humanitarian cooperation around the world in the interests of all countries and peoples. [Signed] Mikhail Gorbachev.

UNESCO Delegate Adamishin Talks to Press
LD212043
MoscowTASSinEnglish2017 GMT21 Oct 87x

[Text] Paris October 21 TASS—A press conference of the Soviet delegation attending the 24th session of the UNESCO general conference, was held at the foreign press association here today.

Answering numerous questions by journalists, the head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, Chairman of the USSR UNESCO Commission, Anatoliy Adamishin, dwelt on the main changes taking place in the USSR, and the Soviet approach to the key international problems.

Speaking of the USSR's foreign policy activities aimed at elimination of nuclear weapons and at disarmament, Anatoliy Adamishin underlined that not only in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries they believe that the process of elimination of nuclear weapons is necessary. In the West, too, they start gradually coming to the general opinion that it is absurd to increase the number of nuclear missiles and nuclear warheads. But nowadays it is already insufficient to just note the fact of uselessness and, this being very important, the danger to the whole of mankind from a further rise in nuclear arsenals. Nowadays it is necessary to get down to a radical reduction of nuclear potentials. A vivid example of that is the attainment of an accord in principle between the USSR and the United States on full elimination of two classes of nuclear missiles. The would be treaty is only the first step on the road towards disarmament, stressed the head of the Soviet delegation.

Voices are being heard in the West saying that it is already impossible to stop the process of the build up of the arms race and that a revision of military doctrines will be required for that. All sorts of political, strategic and even moral causes are put forward. It is necessary to cast off all these reservations in the name of peace and continued existence of the whole of mankind.

Answering journalists' questions on the USSR's new approach to UNESCO's activities, members of the Soviet delegation said it was necessary to further perfect its activities. The Soviet Union advocates invigoration of the UNESCO's role as a coordinator of international cooperation, growth of its prestige and greater efficiency of its decisions.

UNCTAD Session Discusses Arms Expenditure
LD211943 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT
21 Oct 87

[text] Moscow October 21 TASS—Armaments account for almost five per cent of the gross world product and a fifth of the expenditures of the governments of the

countries of the world. These data were cited by participants in the round table meeting, "peace and present-day problems of trade and development", which is continuing in Moscow. The meeting, sponsored by the U.N. Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) with the assistance of the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the USSR, drew prominent politicians, public figures and scientists from different countries, representatives of international organizations worried by pernicious consequences of the arms race. They noted the importance of the study of problems of interrelationship between expenditures for armaments in the world and the pace of development of world economy, international trade and cooperation.

UNCTAD Secretary General Kenneth Dadzie said the world community should be aware that stabilization of the world situation, security of the peoples are ensured not by the quantity of weapons which are now sufficient to destroy the planet, but by consolidating peace, by channelling the means from military branches to civilian ones and developing business cooperation which improves mutual confidence.

Nicole Ball, direct of analysis of National Security Archive, Washington, called for the study of the causes which impel developing countries to bear the back-breaking burden of military expenditures.

Michael Brzoska from the Researcher Centre for the Study of Wars, Armaments and Development, the University of Hamburg (FRG) analysed the many-sided negative impact of the arms race on the heightening of economic contradictions in the world. Credits for arms imports account for a huge part in the debt of developing countries, he underlined. Such imports prevent these countries from purchasing commodities necessary for raising the living standards of the population. To pay debts, they are compelled to build up in every way the export of raw materials, with prices of raw materials remaining at a low level, whereas the manufactured goods imported by them becoming more expensive. The shortage of money prevents young states from boosting the economy. Wider becomes the gap between the countries-manufacturers and countries-raw material exporters.

The scientist noted that under the pretext of keeping military secrets the NATO countries and Japan hamper the exchange of newest technologies. The coordination committee on export controls, formed by them, restricts Western trade not only with socialist but also with other countries.

UNGA Socialists Issue Economic Statement
*LD211924 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT
21 Oct 87*

[Text] New York October 21 TASS—The delegations of the socialist countries have drawn the attention of the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly to the need

of joint efforts with a view of establishing a comprehensive system of international peace and security, including in the economic sphere. They sent to the U.N. secretary general a joint statement on the concept of international economic security, declaring for the international community's coordinated efforts aimed at creating favourable conditions for development and international economic cooperation, building up confidence and removing obstacles to solution of global problems, normalizing international economic relations. It is only on the basis of worldwide economic cooperation, provided political will, that it is possible to have mass diseases, starvation and malnutrition wiped out and prevented, to ensure environmental protection and solve other problems which have assumed a global character, says a statement which was distributed today as an official document of the general Assembly.

The socialist countries consider international economic security as a method of attaining such a state of world economy and international economic relations which would be based on fair, mutual beneficial and mutually acceptable principles, would create conditions for peaceful coexistence and cooperation for the good of socioeconomic progress of mankind, of all states, irrespective of their social systems, the level of development and other differences. These conditions would open up broad vistas for realization of the goals, enshrined in the U.N. Charter, its resolutions and decisions, the goals of promotion of the well-being and development of all countries, establishment of a new international economic order and elimination of all which hampers the normal development of world economic relations. Attainment of concrete progress in the sphere of disarmament, consolidation of peace and international security is of fundamental significance for normalization of international economic relations, the delegations of the socialist countries underlined.

The arms race not only diverts the means from economic growth and social development, but also introduces instability in economic and other areas of interstate contacts. Consolidation of international economic security could in its turn promote solution of problems of disarmament and development and create favourable conditions for elaborating the principles for switching the resources over from military to peaceful purposes.

Belonogov Calls for World Fight Against AIDS
*LD211511 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 2123 GMT 20 Oct 87*

[Excerpts] New York 21 Oct (TASS)—TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports: [passage omitted]

A.M. Belonogov, USSR permanent representative to the UN, pointed out that although the problem of AIDS is not as acute for the Soviet Union as it is for many other countries, intensive scientific research is being carried out in the USSR to devise means of preventing, diagnosing, and treating the disease. Unfortunately, effective

means of treating the infection have not as yet been found anywhere in the world, nor has it yet been possible to create a vaccine providing reliable protection from its pathogenic organisms [vzbuditeli]. In these circumstances, the USSR, like a number of other states, sees at present no alternative to measures that inhibit the actual spread of the AIDS viruses. He emphasized the need for urgent and decisive action for the genuinely international pooling of all countries' efforts and scientific potential, intergovernment and nongovernment organizations, and public and private funds, so as to restrain the geometrical progression of the growth of the pandemic and to save people from this "plague of the 20th century".

Voss on Impressions of Bangkok IPU Meeting
PM211019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Results of Parliamentarians' Meeting"]

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Oct.—The 78th IPU Conference has finished its work here. Delegations from 87 countries and 12 international organizations took part in this representative forum. The parliamentarians conducted a committed discussion on the political, economic, and social situation in the world, human rights, and the problem of refugees. Sharing his impressions of the conference, Soviet delegation head A. E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Nationalities, said the following, among other things:

I would like to point out a few features of the present meeting of parliamentarians. First of all, the elatedness of forum participants' mood and of the whole atmosphere of the conference in general. An encouraging light — the Soviet-American accord in principle on eliminating two classes of nuclear missiles — has appeared at the

end of the long tunnel of disarmament talks. As is known, our country was the initiator of this accord. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward proposals on this score in July this year.

Of course, those present in the hall during plenary sessions well understood that such an accord is only the beginning, but it will give the parliamentarians of many states the opportunity to allocate greater funds to peaceful economic development and increasing millions of people's living standards. It is no wonder therefore that the conference paid such great attention to discussing the broad range of new Soviet peace-loving initiatives, particularly the detailed concept of developing an all-embracing system of international peace and security, which received its fullest expression in a recent *Pravda* article by M.S. Gorbachev. This was undoubtedly another important feature of this international forum.

The parliamentarians of 87 countries naturally have different views on the possible ways and means of achieving durable peace and stability on our planet. Difference of views occurred at the Bangkok meeting. Nevertheless a businesslike and constructive approach to settling very complex problems was a characteristic feature. Delegates spoke from the lofty conference rostrum about the realism of joint decisions and the need to restructure political thinking in the nuclear age and condemned attempts to substitute fruitless discussion for action.

Finally, one other very important feature of the Bangkok forum was that the IPU showed itself to be an organization whose voice carries authority and weight in the international arena in the matter of disarmament, the defense of human rights, and the establishment of genuine trust among the peoples.

United States & Canada

Shultz Arrives in Moscow for Talks

Met by Vorontsov, Others

LD220711 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT
22 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Moscow today.

Shultz and his wife, who came by train from Helsinki, were met at the railway terminal by Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Aleksander Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister, Soviet ambassador to the United States Yuriy Dubinin, and other officials.

The welcoming party included U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jack Matlock.

Carlucci Arrival Note

LD220933 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT
22 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and wife, and U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci have arrived in Moscow from Helsinki by train today.

They were welcomed at the railway terminal by Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, and USSR Ambassador to the USA Yuriy Dubinin, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Jack Matlock.

Discussions Begin

LD220836 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT
22 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS—Talks have opened here today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Taking part in the talks is secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin.

George Shultz arrived in Moscow in the morning today.

Chernyshev Comments

LD211643 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT
21 Oct 87

["Five Questions to Mr Shultz"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS—TASS Military News Analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is due to arrive in Moscow. His visit is viewed everywhere in the world as an important step which can potentially ensure the USSR's and the United States' advance in reduction of armaments. There is no doubt that the range of questions on the agenda of the meeting will be broad. It appears that from the viewpoint of further prospects there are sufficient facts and indications which make one both hopeful and wary.

Above all, mention should be made of the available realistic possibility of attaining mutual accord on still outstanding questions of the would-be treaty on elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles. The sides, for instance, so far hold different opinions on how to formulate concretely the solution of the problem of American nuclear warheads for the West German Pershing-1A missiles. There are also divergencies on questions of control. And, nevertheless, one should like to hope that the heads of foreign policy departments of the USSR and the United States will not have to spend much time to finally thrash out the details of the treaty.

I would ask the secretary of state the question on how the U.S. Administration treats the so-called "measures", for the American missiles which are to be eliminated in Western Europe in accordance with the would-be treaty. Is it not an attempt to create beforehand possibilities for bypassing the would-be agreement? I think that this problem should give rise to serious concern.

But this is not the only question. Much is being spoken in the United States and other NATO countries on the need of elimination of chemical weapons. The USSR, on its part, is doing its utmost to make a joint practical step in this direction. The White House has just announced the decision to start the assembly of binary chemical shells, that is to make operational the newest type of chemical weapons. How does this decision match with official Washington's assurances on its desire to follow the way of elimination of chemical weapons?

The USSR and the United States have agreed to start before December 1 full-scale negotiations on limitation and, in the final account, full termination of nuclear tests. Officials in Washington assert that the ultimate goal can be reached only in the 21st century. Moreover, at the recent hearings in Congress a high-placed representative of the U.S. Department of Energy overtly stated that the tests would give the West a possibility to get advantage over the Soviet Union in the exclusively

important new stage of development of military technology. Do not such statements call in question the readiness of the U.S. Administration to sincerely conduct the above negotiations?

Some people in NATO lament that the elimination of American missiles in Europe would allegedly add to the "threat" from the USSR's conventional armaments and troops. Officials "insist" on reductions of conventional armaments. But how do they view this in Washington and other capitals of the North Atlantic alliance? Only as "elimination of the disbalance" on the part of the USSR! The NATO countries are going to perfect and build up their own armaments. Is such an approach realistic? With the general approximate equality of the forces between the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and NATO, the disbalance is in some spheres in favour of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, and in other spheres—in NATO's favour. Hence the solution of the question can take place only provided relevant reductions from both sides. For instance, if the West Europeans, as they say, feel concern over a greater number of tanks of the Warsaw Treaty, we should show no lesser concern over the NATO's advantage in such a type of offensive armaments as strike aviation. The question arises: Are the United States and NATO ready for solution of the problem of conventional armaments and armed forces on a really fair, equitable basis?

And, finally, the Soviet Union and the United States agreed to undertake vigorous efforts in elaborating an accord on 50 per cent reduction of strategic offensive armaments. George Shultz said that this question was the main one for his visit. But is the American side ready to make a headway in its solution? It retains the main obstacle on the way—its refusal to consolidate the ABM Treaty regime. The reduction of strategic offensive armaments is incompatible with proliferation of the arms race to outer space. It is impossible without the strict compliance with the ABM Treaty. Our country proposed compromise solutions, providing for consolidation of the treaty regime on the basis of mutual obligations on non-withdrawal from it for ten years. It has been proposed to agree on boundaries between activities, allowed and disallowed by the treaty, to agree upon the list of devices which would be disallowed for launching into outer space, including for tests. Exactly these proposals might well be the basis for a way out of the impasse in the question on consolidation of the ABM Treaty regime which, in its turn, would enable solution of the question on a 50-per cent reduction of strategic offensive armaments.

But the American side continues clinging to its hardened, non-constructive stand, rejecting even the discussion of the compromise Soviet proposal. Washington's official representatives say one thing—the United States intends to work out SDI as soon as possible and to deploy it as soon as it is ready. Moreover, the Pentagon

has recently announced the decision to hold a "demonstration show", in other words, tests of some SDI elements, which would be a violation of the spirit and the letter of the ABM Treaty. May Washington hope for a headway towards reduction of strategic offensive armaments if it retains such a stand? From what come such hopes, which have been lately announced by the U.S. secretary of state?

Maybe answers are to be found in portfolios of the American 100-man "team" that the U.S. secretary of state will bring with him to Moscow. One should not like to suppose that American representatives are arriving in our capital without any compromise proposals.

Marks 'Eve of Major Step'

PM221030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 6

[N. Vasilyev article: "On the Eve of an Important New Stage"]

[Text] In accordance with the agreement reached, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz arrives in Moscow 22 October for a working visit. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the Soviet leadership's forthcoming talks with the high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration are arousing heightened interest in the world. This is due to a number of factors.

First of all, international relations are themselves at a major turning point. On the one hand, there is a greater need than ever before to set limits to the growth of confrontational tendencies and the accelerated stockpiling of the means of destruction, to abandon the stereotypes of hostility, and to restructure mutual relations between states on the basis of the new thinking, taking into account the carefully weighed balance of all the participants' interests. On the other hand, important encouraging signs have appeared, suggesting that the awareness of the need for such changes is growing stronger in the international community and is being incorporated in the practical policy of more and more countries—be they in East or West, North or South.

Naturally, Soviet-U.S. relations are a significant factor, a kind of lens through which the trends in the present stage of development are focused.

In these relations, after a prolonged phase of confrontation which filled the hearts of millions of people with alarm, new shoots are beginning to appear and the prerequisites for constructive changes have sprung up.

The Soviet Union has always advocated the leveling out and the stable, constructive development of relations with the United States on the basis of equality, mutual security, and mutual advantage. It is no secret that such crucial stages in the Soviet-U.S. summit level dialogue such as Geneva and Reykjavik were possible thanks largely to the Soviet leadership's persistent efforts. These

contacts, which took place through major Soviet initiatives, first and foremost in the key sector of security, showed how far it would be possible for our two countries to progress—and to help all mankind to progress—toward a nuclear-free, just world, given the corresponding will on the part of our U.S. partners.

The fact that practical results in the sphere of real—first and foremost nuclear—disarmament are not a myth, but an attainable goal, was shown by the Soviet-U.S. talks held in Washington in September of this year. They were characterized by a businesslike mood and by efforts on both sides, which made it possible to achieve an accord in principle on the first agreement in history on the elimination of entire classes of nuclear arms—medium- and shorter-range missiles.

It was this accord, as well as the progress in a number of other important spheres, that made the U.S. secretary of state's visit to Moscow both possible and necessary, and determined its agenda.

Soviet-U.S. relations are thus on the eve of a major step in the cause of real nuclear disarmament, and that is another reason for the atmosphere of anticipation and hope in which the Moscow talks are beginning.

In its resolution on the results of USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze's talks with the U.S. President and secretary of state in Washington, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo particularly noted the importance of successfully completing work on a treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. In the event of success this could lead to a kind of chain reaction and give a powerful boost to progress in other, still more important avenues of ensuring security. In particular, the USSR and the United States agreed to attach priority at the Moscow talks to a radical—one-half—reduction in their strategic offensive arms. This truly Herculean task can only be resolved given strict, rigorous compliance with the ABM Treaty, which is the cornerstone of strategic stability.

Finding mutually acceptable solutions in this core area of Soviet and U.S. security will, in turn, make it possible to increase the pace in other spheres of arms limitation, reduction, and elimination where some groundwork has already been done.

Naturally, the month that has elapsed between the Washington talks and the Moscow talks was no ordinary month, but was filled with heightened political, negotiating, and also propagandist activity. The results are to be summed up in Moscow.

Of course, at the moment it is premature to speculate, still more to launch into predictions about the possible results of the forthcoming talks. I would only like to dwell on one aspect of considerable importance—the

propaganda background in the West, which is being created spontaneously in some places and deliberately in others on the eve of the secretary of state's visit to the USSR.

One of its natural components is the remarks made by U.S. officials. This time they are more cautious and considered than usual. In particular, the discussion which is beginning is assessed as capable of leading to "historic" results and far-reaching progress not only in Soviet-U.S. relations, but in the world climate as a whole.

Nor can there be any objection to the objective exposition of the relevant U.S. positions, including the aspects in which they differ from Soviet positions. But there is a patent lack of objectivity. The same old primitive method, repeated a thousand times, prevails: The United States acts and does everything correctly, its conduct is ideal, whereas the USSR... Once again the newspapers and television screens are full of far-fetched misrepresentations and distortions. At the same time skepticism is vigorously promoted and doubts are sown as to the correctness of the administration's intention of reaching an accord with the USSR on the elimination of two classes of nuclear arms. Here influential forces have evidently joined in the game, seeking at all costs to prevent any accord between our countries and to push the world back into the quagmire of confrontation.

It is evidently at their instigation that articles like that in *The New York Times* are printed, in which people are threatened that by making an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles the United States is "destroying the balance that has helped us to avoid wars, and is thereby intensifying the danger of war."

A division of duties can be seen here. Some critics of a treaty—they include many of those who enjoy the reputation of being hawks—attack it directly. They have worked out a whole collection of theses such as the fabrications about Soviet superiority in conventional and chemical weapons, which is supposedly neutralized at present by the U.S. medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, and they constantly quote the unsubstantiated argument about the "decoupling" of U.S. and West European security.

Other "fans" of the nuclear race operate more subtly, in a roundabout way. They are now trying to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's adherence to an honorable accord based on parameters including those agreed during the Washington talks, and whisper about a supposed "departure" by the USSR from the agreed positions and the Soviet Union's desire to "demand" an exorbitant price at the last minute. These circles' tactics are dictated partly by the desire to undermine support for a treaty, including its possible future ratification, and partly by the attempt to conceal certain zigzags in the negotiating

positions of the United States itself. In any event, this whole campaign is aimed at complicating the situation on the eve of the Moscow talks.

The suspicion creeps in that the opponents of an agreement see the destruction of 2-3% of the Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals (and that is what the medium- and shorter-range missiles amount to) as the precursor of a danger which is far more threatening from the viewpoint of the military-industrial complex and the "cold war lobby"—the start of a radical reduction in strategic offensive arms and an accord on preventing the militarization of space.

In this connection I remember the most dramatic moment of the Reykjavik meeting, when the sides were literally 5 minutes away from a historic breakthrough to a nuclear-free world, but the U.S. leadership's unwillingness to renounce its "Star Wars" program prevented that step from being taken. Since then there has been no standstill in nuclear disarmament talks, chiefly thanks to the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and the best proof of this is the agenda for the Moscow talks, which we have already spoken of. But the U.S. military-industrial complex continues to defend the last bastion, space, with real ferocity.

But it should be understood that without strict compliance with the ABM Treaty radical reductions in strategic offensive arms would be impossible. That would be contrary to simple logic. In a period in which we are embarking on the actual elimination of nuclear weapons, each side, including the United States, must have a guarantee that during that period neither side will seek military superiority—through space or by any other means.

In a word, it is now necessary not to invent additional arguments in favor of keeping nuclear arms and extending the arms race to new spheres, but to concentrate efforts on reaching concrete agreements designed to lower the level of military confrontation, strengthen stability, and create a new climate in Soviet-U.S. relations.

It is important in this connection that the USSR and the United States have arrived at a mutual understanding concerning the basis for the development of dialogue, including summit dialogue, which envisages specifically the attainment of practical results as the logical conclusion to talks on nuclear and space arms. In the Soviet side's opinion the conclusion of a treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and the drawing up of key parameters for interconnected solutions to the question of deep reductions in strategic offensive arms and strict compliance with the ABM Treaty should be a reliable basis for continuing the work that was begun in Geneva and taken to a radically new level in Reykjavik.

This in turn would be a weighty contribution by our two countries to the creation of a model for ensuring national security which does not threaten the world with a world-wide catastrophe, a model for which the concept is set forth comprehensively in M.S. Gorbachev's article "Reality and Guarantees for a Secure World."

The Soviet Union, for its part, is prepared to act in the most responsible way, and our words about our desire to use the unique chance that is offered to the USSR and the United States will not diverge from our deeds.

IZVESTIYA on Gulf Incident, Market Plunge

PM211147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Blinov dispatch: "Events in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Washington—In the course of a single day the United States has moved from a show of force to a major financial catastrophe.

...Early on the morning of 19 October Defense Secretary C. Weinberger announced at an extraordinary press conference that U.S. naval forces had carried out a punitive action against Iran, destroying one of its offshore oil platforms (*Izvestiya* reported this yesterday).

Judging by Weinberger's explanations, the target of the attack was an oil platform in the central part of the Gulf—100 miles south of the Iranian coast and 120 miles from Bahrain. The four destroyers *Kidd*, *Leftwich*, *Young*, and *Hoel* gave the platform a veritable pounding, firing around 1,000 rounds from rapid-fire guns.

The Iranians on the platform put up no resistance. According to Weinberger, the Iranians were given 20 minutes to leave the platform and "at least some of them" set off in a small boat in the direction of the Iranian coast. At the same time, foreign journalists in the Gulf report that they heard the following radio appeal: "U.S. warships, give us a chance to evacuate our wounded before resuming fire."

The remnants of the platform were later blown up by U.S. servicemen. They destroyed equipment on another platform hurriedly abandoned by the Iranians.

According to Weinberger's explanations the attack on the platform was in response to the Iranian shelling of the Kuwaiti tanker *Sea Isle City*, which was flying the U.S. flag.

While administration leaders were planning the military action in the Gulf, on the home front there came to a head events which the U.S. press was later to term catastrophic. The closing days of last week were marked by mounting panic on the New York Stock Exchange. This was due to unfavorable figures: the mounting trade deficit, signs of inflation, and the difficulties in drawing

up the budget for the new fiscal year. This prompted accelerated sales of U.S. stocks. On Monday U.S. stockholders started off-loading shares with increasing speed. The market nose-dived.

At the end of the day the Dow Jones index of 30 leading industrial companies had fallen 508 points!

All this made the administration leaders switch their attention from the Gulf to the financial front. "Just what is happening?" journalists asked President R. Reagan. "I don't know," he said, "it's all rather puzzling, since the economic situation is strong."

The Washington Post notes that "Black Monday" on the New York Stock Exchange exceeded in scale the "Black Thursday" of 28 October 1929. On that day the index of leading companies fell 11%; last Monday it fell 22 percent.

Reagan Tries To Reassure Stock Markets
*LD211230 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT
21 Oct 87*

[Text] Washington October 21 TASS—By TASS Correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy:

"Economic fundamentals in this country remain sound and our citizens should not panic", U.S. President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday in a bid to stop the panic which has seized stock markets in the United States and other capitalist countries.

He added that he was confident of the future.

Reagan was speaking at the White House after an extraordinary closed-door meeting with Treasury Secretary James Baker, who had cut short his visit to Europe, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan and his deputy Manuel Johnson.

The leaders of the U.S. economy took feverish efforts to halt the panic on stock markets, unprecedented since the times of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The President ordered spending cuts to reduce the federal budget deficit which, along with the foreign trade deficit, is one of the main reasons behind the economic instability in the country.

Greenspan promised that the Federal Reserve System would inject money necessary to support the economic and financial systems, in other words, to save banks and financial organisations from bankruptcy.

The backstage talks resulted in reductions by banks of their interest rates whose increase had been one of the causes of the current fall in stock prices.

Baker, prior to his return to the United States, agreed in West Germany on measures to stabilise the dollar which had dropped sharply over the last few days, entailing an unprecedented fall in stock prices.

The fall was triggered off by a U.S. naval attack on Iranian oil platforms in the Persian Gulf, which increased fears on stock markets that the United States might get involved in the Iran-Iraq war.

Since Monday, administration officials, including Reagan, have been out to assure the world that a war with Iran is impossible.

The Administration has achieved only partial success in its attempts to calm the markets. Stock exchanges in New York and other cities continued to reverberate.

The Dow Jones index, which reflects the general situation on the New York Stock Exchange, fell a record 508 points on "Black Monday" and signalled a fall in stock prices by more than 600 billion dollars.

The index rose Tuesday night only 102 points, failing to compensate for the losses.

The situation on other U.S. stock exchanges on Tuesday was much worse. Some of them were closed for several hours to prevent panic selling.

The financial losses from the current stock market fever, which started last week, by far surpass one trillion dollars. Even if the fall stops and shares rise everywhere, the developments of the last two days, in analysts' opinion, will speed up the economic recession expected to set in in 1989.

Even a secret White House forecast prepared for Reagan, of which the press learned, said recession should be expected next spring.

Stock prices continued to fall on stock exchanges in other capitalist countries, too.

The CBS television network said that stock markets in Asia and Western Europe posted records for losses on Tuesday and that experts accused the United States of undermining its own economy and leading the rest of the world to financial chaos.

In Tokyo, stock prices fell a record 15 per cent. Shares on the London market, where all previous records were surpassed Monday, were down 12 per cent. On the Sydney exchange, prices plummeted an unprecedented 25 per cent.

The United States is awaiting the new day with concern. No one shares Reagan's confidence of the future, and maybe he does not have it, either, since the U.S. "economic fundamentals", in spite of the White House's assurances, remain shaky.

Bobrakov Analysis

*LD211934 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT
21 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS—TASS Diplomatic Correspondent Vadim Biryukov writes:

The aggregate of home and foreign economic and financial problems of the United States and the political world of the West were on the whole developing towards a crisis which has hit the imagination even of experienced experts, chief of a section of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Affairs Yuriy Bobrakov said today, talking to the TASS diplomatic correspondent. Unexpected were only the dimensions of the stock market upheaval—a drop of the Dow Jones index at the New York stock market on October 19 was more significant than on October 28, 1929 on the threshold of the world economic crisis.

Problems of the financial sphere of the United States have lately reached such proportions that the stock market rash could have well been predicted. Moreover, only a blind person could not see it approaching and leading American financiers warned of that. I will only cite former Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the U.S. Federal Reserve system Paul Walker [as received] as saying that the stability of the American financial markets as never before depends on the desire of foreigners to invest their money to the U.S. economy.

The 1980s enter the history of the United States as "a debt decade". One witnesses the growth of the U.S. state debt, private debts, debts of corporations which have in the aggregate reached approximately 8 trillion dollars. American specialists repeatedly predicted that an uncontrolled drop in the dollar value rate, linked with the problem of the U.S. foreign trade balance deficit and fraught with the escape of foreign investors from U.S. dollar assets, could arise at any moment.

Stock market turmoil, a pointer to the acute financial situation in the United States took place before too, said the Soviet expert. Such a turmoil took place, for instance, in April this year, and was linked with the U.S. threat to introduce tariff sanctions against Japanese electronic products, but it proved to be short lived. Specialists already at that time started talking with full ground about the high extent of vulnerability of the United States in the face of various shock situations.

The current talk now is that the pretext for the stock market upheaval was prompted by the U.S. military actions in the Persian Gulf. Specialists realize that the action as it is cannot be the cause of the stock market upheaval, stressed Yuriy Bobrakov. But it was a kind of a snowball, rolling down to become an avalanche. The stock market is a sensitive barometre, sensing not only economic but also military-and-political factors. The explosive situation in the Persian Gulf zone might well grow into a more acute military stage which, naturally,

gives rise to investors' fear. Let alone the fact that this is oil which matters in the Persian Gulf since oil is a very important element in the Western fuel budget. There could well be a break in the flow of fuel from that region, could it not?

The U.S. state machine, as happened in the past during stock market panics, will certainly take every effort to localize the proportions of the turmoil. Both the state and the Federal Reserve system will render assistance to the banks which are already going bankrupt, will try to pump with resources the financial system of the country to prevent stock market panic from spreading. One cannot rule out a possibility of a rise in taxes in the United States, a harsh step which the U.S. Administration refused to take so far.

I would not like to appear in the Cassandra role and predict gloomy versions of developments in the financial sphere of the United States and Western countries, said Yuriy Bobrakov. But the United States being turned into a big international debtor, huge proportions of the budget deficit, state debts show that the United States and other countries of the Western world are entering unexplored waters with no reliable "economic map" for movement. Western financial systems are by no means guaranteed from new financial upheavals, like the current one.

Chigir Hits U.S. 'Interference' in Panama
*LD211450 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT
21 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS—TASS Political Observer Nikolay Chigir writes:

Reactionary circles of Panama acting in close cooperation with the U.S. Embassy are planning a new round of provocations against the government and the armed forces of the country. It was revealed in the course of an investigation following the exposure by the authorities of an anti-government conspiracy that its organizers had planned to hold strikes, demonstrations in the streets and to stage acts of terrorism in the capital and other cities of Panama starting from October 22 with a view to destabilizing the situation there and creating conditions for the overthrow of the lawful government and the seizure of power. According to a resolution of an emergency session of the Panamanian Government, the conspirators intended to plunge the nation into an atmosphere of violence, terror, chaos, anarchy, disorder and fear.

All the facts show that enemies of the independent state of Panama intend to create a situation there similar to the one that was provoked by the U.S. secret services in Chile ahead of the fascist coup of Pinochet in 1973. The situation is getting even more serious because of the fact that Washington's agents have much greater resources at their disposal in Panama than they had some time ago in Chile. One should bear in mind that a dozen and a half

U.S. military bases with an aggregate force of 20,000 officers and men are deployed in the former Panama Canal Zone, on Panamanian territory. Not long ago 300 U.S. servicemen were urgently moved from those bases to the territory of the U.S. Embassy right in the capital of Panama. This illegal action that was openly hostile to the Republic of Panama was staged by the U.S. Southern Command under an obviously invented pretext of ensuring the security of American diplomats.

One cannot fail to notice a good coordination between the subversive activities of the internal reactionary forces and anti-Panamanian actions of Washington. Specifically, U.S. naval ships repeatedly violated of late the territorial waters of Panama, while combat helicopters from U.S. bases broke the limits of lights over the territory of Panama set for them. The Panamanian press repeatedly pointed out that Arthur Davis, U.S. ambassador in Panama, and his staff engaged in activities that had little in common with diplomacy. They are interfering in the internal affairs of Panama and deliberately whipping up tension in the country. David Miller, one of American diplomats, was detained by the Panamanian authorities recently at the moment when he was addressing to Panamanians openly instigatory and anti-government appeals.

A large-scale campaign against the Panamanian Government unleashed by Washington is another evidence of the aggressive essence of the neo-globalist doctrine of the present U.S. Administration. Washington does not like an independent home and foreign policy of Panama. It does not wish to observe the 1977 American-Panamanian treaties under which the Panama Canal will be fully turned over to the Republic by the end of the current century. The cause underlying the present interventionist policy of Washington is its desire to break off the treaties and to preserve forever for the U.S. the right to own the canal and to have its bases on Panamanian territory. These developments show again that uncere-monious interference in the internal affairs of other countries and reliance on the use of force have been and continue to be the main instruments of U.S. policy with regard to independent Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as other regions of the world.

State Department Curbs on Newsmen Criticized
PM211601 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA
in Russian 21 Oct 87 p 14

[Dispatch by own correspondent Iona Andronov entitled "The United States: Prohibition on Journalism?" followed by USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman B.D. Pyadyshev commentary entitled "Competent Opinion"]

[Text] New York—The other day the U.S. State Department gave *Literaturnaya Gazeta's* New York correspondents center written notification that as of 13 October the newspaper's correspondent in the United States ceases to be legally recognized here as a journalist. The State Department's official letter addressed to me reads:

"Henceforth *Literaturnaya Gazeta* is subject to the U.S. law on foreign missions and to Article 4302 of that law which proclaims any organization engaged in government activity in the United States on behalf of a foreign government to be a 'foreign mission.' The State Department's Office of Foreign Missions considers that *Literaturnaya Gazeta* is engaging in business in the United States on behalf of the USSR Government. According to the law, therefore, *Literaturnaya Gazeta* is now subject to the appropriate sanctions as a 'foreign mission'."

Absurd? Bureaucratic stupidity? Even in purely formal accordance with U.S. laws *Literaturnaya Gazeta* is a social and trade union publication, a fact which is always announced in print on its front page: "Organ of the USSR Writers' Union Board." Why, too, is there the impudent fabrication that the newspaper's reports from the New York correspondent are "government activity" or "business on behalf of the USSR Government"? The State Department has leveled that accusation not only at me but also at all other Soviet journalists accredited in the United States. Having suddenly transformed the Soviet correspondents' centers into "foreign missions," the State Department has not, however, established a new diplomatic status for us with the corresponding immunities and privileges. Quite the reverse!

In the first place, as of 13 October, the State Department has banned Soviet correspondents from renting working premises as correspondents' centers in appropriate sites and at a moderate price, as they used to do. Henceforth that will be arranged by the State Department itself. The State Department's Office of Foreign Missions has already banned my colleagues and me from buying our own air, rail, and bus tickets and renting inexpensive hotel rooms when traveling on assignments. Instead, the Office's staff will force the most expensive travel tickets and very costly hotels on us and, what is more, they will extort considerable commission payments from us "for services rendered" with the clear aim of fleecing the Soviet correspondents' centers of their modest appropriations a bit sooner and thus restricting as much as possible our acquaintance as journalists with the lives of Americans outside our prescribed premises. That is also clearly why our overseers have now come up with the idea of offering the Soviet correspondents' centers inordinately expensive premises.

Furthermore, the U.S. law on foreign missions gives the State Department unlimited power to ban any "transaction between a foreign mission" and any "private institution or individual." In the future, perhaps, Soviet correspondents will be banned from buying local newspapers, literature, gasoline for official cars, or food? The hostile actions by the Office of Foreign Missions against Soviet journalists threaten to sabotage their professional activity entirely. Incidentally, we observe U.S. laws scrupulously. Therefore, to deprive us of the legally recognized international status of foreign correspondent and to pin on us instead the ludicrous title of foreign mission is nothing other than petty tyranny and arbitrariness.

In *The Washington Post* on 10 October, James Nolan, director of the Office of Foreign Missions, explained the oppression of the Soviet correspondents in these terms: "The same conditions have been created for our correspondents in the Soviet Union."

That is untrue. No one in the USSR discriminates against U.S. correspondents by redesignating their Moscow offices "foreign missions," even though, for example, the U.S. agency UPI, which is accredited in Moscow, was given \$2.5 million by the U.S. Government and recently began the wide-scale release of various documents outside America: Statements by the White House, the State Department, and the Pentagon and articles from the USIA. That really is "business on behalf of the U.S. Government."

As for housing the U.S. correspondents' centers in well-appointed buildings in the most prestigious parts of Moscow such as Kutuzov Avenue or the streets near the Sadovoye Beltway, they couldn't really have based themselves there without the help of the relevant Soviet state institutions for providing services to foreigners, could they? By coincidence, on 10 October, when James Nolan was acting as an avenger of the imaginary misfortunes supposed to have befallen U.S. correspondents in Moscow, one of those correspondents—Philip Taubman—published an extremely sarcastic article in *The New York Times* on the state of Soviet intercity transport and at the same time acknowledged a well-known fact.

"Those foreign visitors to the Soviet Union who complain of a lack of comfort on airlines and the simultaneous remoteness from real life of their tourist itineraries do not know just how pampered they are by Inturist, the government organization for arranging travel for foreigners. Because when ordinary Russians travel about the USSR they experience a real lack of comfort. Unlike foreigners they sometimes spend hours, even days trying to buy tickets in overcrowded stations. Aeroflot is publicly criticized. Its leaders and the newspapers report about measures to improve passenger services. The Ministry of Railways is also promising to improve the service. At the same time, Russian travelers, who do not have the help of Inturist, which finds foreigners room in hotels, experience the kind of difficulties in that area which may seem incredible to the traveler from the West."

That is the bitter truth and, at the same time, the reality about our hospitality.

About 1 year ago—on 21 June 1986—the reactionary conservative newspaper *New York City Tribune* spoke about possible sanctions against Soviet journalists accredited in the United States, sanctions which have now become reality:

"Life in the United States for the representatives of Eastern bloc countries has long been tainted by all kinds of prohibitions on our part, and now the Office of

Foreign Missions—a special subdivision of the State Department—is trying even harder to make matters worse for them. The Office works to create new bureaucratic obstacles to Soviet citizens' work in the United States. The Office has links with the FBI. The Office is headed by James Nolan, formerly head of the FBI counterintelligence department."

"Yours sincerely, James Nolan"—that, with sarcastic politeness, is how he signed his letter to me. Nolan worked for FBI counterintelligence for 25 years. At the same time I recall how 2 years ago when I was on assignment south of New York, one of Nolan's FBI colleagues, who was openly tailing me, arranged with two of his stooges for an assault on your *Literaturnaya Gazeta* correspondent. Later on, as our newspaper reported, another colleague of Nolan's—the head of FBI counterintelligence in New York in person—libeled me in *The New York Times*. After that incident, the thuggish magazine *Soldier of Fortune*, prompted by the FBI, incited people to commit violence against your correspondent and depicted me as a "syphilitic Bolshevik"...

The U.S. authorities are obliged to observe the Helsinki agreements, which they signed, which guarantee normal working conditions for international correspondents in America, Western Europe, and the socialist countries. For that reason two New York lawyers from the social organization Center for the Protection of Constitutional Rights sent FBI veteran Nolan a letter of protest against the persecution of Soviet journalists. There may be a court investigation. Although nurturing no particular hopes of justice from the U.S. legal system, it would be interesting to find out whether all foreign journalists without exception in the United States enjoy the generally accepted human right to work honestly at their profession? [Andronov ends]

We asked B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, to comment on Iona Andronov's article. Here is what he told our correspondent.

It is regrettable that Soviet journalists working in the United States are facing increasing ill will and attempts to make their job difficult. It began several months ago when our journalists essentially had their State Department passes taken away and were thus deprived of the opportunity to freely attend briefings and press conferences. This was done on the completely bogus and unjustified pretext that U.S. correspondents in Moscow had been placed in similar conditions. That is not true.

No foreign journalists experience any difficulties at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on Zubovskiy Boulevard.

Yet here is a new move by the U.S. official authorities. Once again the pretext, the excuse for this, is utterly groundless. We are told that Soviet journalists are "engaging in activity on behalf of the USSR Government"

and for that reason the correspondents' centers come into the category of foreign missions. But where is the common sense or logic to that? How can it be claimed, for example, that the *Literaturnaya Gazeta* correspondent is an official representative of the Soviet Government? What about the Union of Soviet Writers, whose representative he is? If you accept this logic journalists have to be involved in talks on disarmament, regional issues, and other foreign policy problems.

Once again they introduce another restriction, claiming that U.S. journalists in Moscow are living under similar conditions. Yes, in Moscow apartments are found for journalists by the Administration for Servicing the Diplomatic Corps. That is unavoidable. We would be glad to free the Administration of this burden. But it has to be this way because the apartment situation in Moscow is not so easy. It is no secret that many Muscovites have to wait for new apartments and that in Moscow it is not possible to freely choose housing or official premises, as it is in Washington or New York. It is a regrettable fact that foreigners have to suffer certain inconveniences, too. Nevertheless, the choice of apartments for them is extensive—they are available in 60 different places and regions of the capital. If for some reason journalists do not like one place, the Administration tries to find another. Everything is done in a spirit of goodwill. But Muscovites' interests are not forgotten, either. When the housing problem eases here, the procedure for granting apartments and premises to foreign journalists will also change, perhaps. It must be said that foreign journalists understand the situation and there are no complaints or objections on their part.

One last point. It must be said that recently, when glasnost and openness have been increasing here, the Soviet press as a whole has increasingly often been attacked and criticized by those in charge of official U.S. propaganda. It is claimed that the Soviet press is a source of false stories and disinformation concerning the United States, and the USIA director himself has ventured to state that the Soviet policy of glasnost is a "triumph of deception over truth."...

The mere facts which we have discussed show that the U.S. official authorities are inconsistent in many respects. It would be far better if they simply stopped their petty irritations toward our journalists.

No good will come of it.

NASA Reveals Defect in Shuttle Engine
LD211249 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT
21 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 21 TASS—The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration has such a packed schedule of work to be carried out before the next launching of a space shuttle, that there is simply no time for careful preparations for the mission. As NASA Director James Fletcher told an improvised press conference

in Florida Cosmodrome, the schedule has become so tight because of a fresh malfunction discovered in the course of the recent testing of the main engine for a multiple use spaceship. The problem was caused only by a small leakage of fuel, yet since the cause of the leakage is unknown, it will be necessary to disassemble the engine completely. Meanwhile, it was to be used in the *Discovery* spaceship whose launching has been tentatively scheduled for June 2, 1988. Now it will take additional testing for a full check on the engines. If new problems arise in the course of this testing, there will be practically no time left for their resolution, Fletcher admitted.

Component Developments in SDI Reported
LD211656 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT
21 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 21 TASS—Work is going on full-speed ahead in the United States to design components for the Star Wars programme. According to the *Aviation Week and Space Technology* journals the Sandia National Laboratory of Nuclear Physics is developing a nuclear reactor powered multiple use laser Falcon. Experiments with the use of one of the reactors of the laboratory have been planned for next year.

A nuclear particle accelerator, whose construction is to be completed in 1989 and will cost 400 million dollars, is being created in the Los Alamos Atomic Laboratory, New Mexico. This is a ground-based prototype of the beam weapon, which can be put into outer space after its size is reduced. The accelerator will also be used in developing the technology to distinguish between targets and decoys in the "Star Wars".

Washington October 21 TASS—The Pentagon is speeding up research into the phenomenon of high temperature superconductivity, hoping to create new equipment for the tracking, pointing and high-speed processing of signals. It is also planned to apply new technology for developing electromagnetic guns for the Star Wars programme.

According to U.S. Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defence for Research and Advanced Technology R. Kerber, the first stage has been completed in drawing up a five-year programme on superconductivity. Within the next three years the newspaper *Defence News* close to the military industrial circles say, the Defence Department is planning to spend 150 million dollars on these aims, and the bill of drawing up a national programme for the study of superconductivity which is being examined by Congress will enable the Pentagon to control practically all the government work in that field.

Parliamentarians Visit to Canada Noted
LD211058 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0807 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Ottawa, 21 Oct (TASS)—The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet had a meeting here with John

Fraser, Speaker of the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament. Head of the delegation Yefrem Sokolov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and John Fraser exchanged greetings speeches, in which satisfaction was expressed at the development of relations between the two countries' parliaments. On the Soviet side it was pointed out that contacts and mutual exchanges between the supreme legislative bodies were in the radical interests of the Soviet and Canadian peoples. A new chapter in relations between them opened up with the 1983 visit of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Gorbachev.

On 20 October there was a roundtable meeting of Soviet parliamentarians with a group of members of the House of Commons and senators. The participants in the discussion centered their attention on the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Murmansk. The USSR parliamentarians drew the attention of their counterparts to the Soviet-U.S. agreement in principle on liquidation of medium- and shorter-range missiles as a first step to reducing by half the main component of nuclear arsenals—strategic offensive weapons.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet attended sessions of the House of Commons and Senate of Canadian Parliament.

On the evening of 20 October Charles Mayer, minister of state for the Canadian Wheat Board, gave a reception on the occasion of the delegation's stay in Ottawa. Yefrem Sokolov and Charles Mayer exchanged speeches at the reception.

PRAVDA Notes Visit

PM211504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 87
First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Toronto, 20 Oct—The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Ye.Ye. Sokolov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, which is in Canada on an official visit, yesterday visited the legislative assembly of Ontario Province in Toronto. There were meetings with Kh. Edingkhoffer [as published], speaker of the assembly, and other members of the local parliament, as well as provincial deputy premier R. Nixon. The Soviet guests familiarized themselves with the principles of the Ontario legislative organ's work and talked about the processes in the Soviet Union and the place and role of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the restructuring of all aspects of Soviet society's life. During the talks the fruitful nature of Soviet-Canadian relations and the existence of prospects for their further development were noted.

The delegation visited the Soviet-Canadian joint-stock company Belarus Equipment, the General Motors assembly plant in Oshawa, and a fruit storage and packaging firm near the city of Niagara Falls.

In the evening of 19 October the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation arrived in Ottawa. The USSR Embassy in Canada held a reception in honor of the members of the delegation, which was attended by deputies of the federal parliament and representatives of the country's political, public, and business circles.

China

Consultations 'Reason for Optimism'

OW211021 Moscow International Service in Mandarin
1500 GMT 20 Oct 87

[Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The 11th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations has been held in Beijing. In an interview with a Soviet television reporter, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Rogachev discussed the results of this round of consultations. He emphatically pointed out: Now there are grounds for optimistically looking forward to the future of Soviet-Chinese relations. In this connection, station observer Ivanov writes:

It should be pointed out: As reported by the XINHUA news agency, the Chinese side has made a positive assessment of the just-concluded round of consultations and made favorable comments on the development of Sino-Soviet relations and contacts. The reason for optimism regarding the future development of relations between our two countries is that there are objective factors for us to make joint efforts in this regard. First of all, our two countries share similar social and economic systems and (?important strategic missions), and we both are speeding up our social and economic development. This has brought about a situation in which the Soviet Union and China complement each other economically.

On the basis of agreements signed by their governments, the two countries have steadily developed their trade, economic, scientific, and technological relations. The volume of trade between the two countries has increased 10 times over the past 5 years, and more and more delegations have visited each other. This is conducive to increasing our mutual understanding.

It is very important that our two countries hold identical [yi zhi di] views on war and peace, the most important issue of our time. Both the Soviet Union and China hold that a peaceful international environment is a decisive factor for the development of various countries and the world as a whole. Advocating peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, the two countries are vigorously striving for peace. Our two countries have unilaterally undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear

weapons. The two countries are vigorously opposing the militarization of space and striving for the destruction of nuclear weapons and of other weapons of large-scale destruction.

Listener friends, all this makes us optimistic. Let us hope for smooth development of Soviet-Chinese cooperation. Both countries have a great potential for cooperation.

'Goodneighborly' Cross-border Cooperation

PM211501 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian
11 Oct 87 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Pogarskiy dispatch: "USSR-PRC: Developing Border Ties. River of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Blagoveshchensk—...The torrential rain—of which we've had more than enough this fall!—had abated. So I decided to walk to the Hotel Zeya along the bank of the Amur. At the time a rainbow decked the sky. Like a giant bridge it joined the two banks of the mighty far eastern river and the two cities whose windows look at one another—our Blagoveshchensk and China's Heihe. At another time my attention would not have been drawn to this, but I noted it here. For is this not symbolic? I was going to meet participants in the talks between the Soviet "Dalprigran" import and export firm and the main border trade company in the Chinese Province of Heilongjiang. Figuratively speaking, a bridge is being built here across the Amur. It may not be as colorful as the one in the changeable fall sky, but it is more tangible.

Cross-border trade between the USSR and the PRC resumed 5 years ago. Its volume is on the increase every year. Whereas in 1983 it totaled R6 million, it now, according to calculations, exceeds R50 million. Cooperative workers have become the most vigorous participants in cross-border trade on the Soviet side. On the counters of cooperative stores in our kray, you may encounter vacuum bottles, towels, footwear, outerwear, crockery, and other goods in demand bearing the "Made in the PRC" label. Fruit and vegetables are also sold. Recently the Amur Oblast Union of Consumer Cooperatives sold 220 tonnes of watermelons grown by Chinese peasants. Incidentally, at present there is a shortage of our neighbors' output in our region. Local retail cooperatives sell it primarily to bracken-gatherers and meat and milk suppliers. The Chinese in turn would also like to receive more goods from the Soviet Union, in particular construction materials and mineral fertilizers.

"Trade indisputably benefits both sides," Gao Yongwen, general director of the aforementioned Chinese company, says. "It would be better if the volume of trade increased. This depends, of course, on mutual efforts. But the main thing is that the foundation has been laid. The possibility exists for developing our contacts further and making the transition from trade to developing other forms of businesslike links in the economic sphere."

"Our cooperation reserves are enormous," "Dalintorg" representative V.I. Mizinchikov agrees with his Chinese colleague. "You will recall that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev talked about this in his Vladivostok speech a year ago. The Amur, it was stressed then, must not divide but unite the peoples of the USSR and the PRC."

And life confirms that in both countries, there is increasing interest in expanding mutually advantageous cooperation and diversifying its forms. Here are some facts from the last month. Goldminers from Heilongjiang Province were familiarized in Amur Oblast with the experience of exploiting alluvial deposits in permafrost conditions. And staffers at the All-Union Soya Bean Research Institute based in Blagoveshchensk were members of a Soviet delegation visiting Chinese selection experts.

"We have things to learn from our neighbors," Institute Director V.F. Kuzin thinks. "And it would be useful to establish direct contacts with scientists from this province. There is mutual advantage here. For instance, the Chinese comrades are interested in early ripening varieties of soya bean obtained at the institute. They do not have such a rich genetic stock of wild Ussuriysk soya, which gives us the opportunity to conduct productive scientific research."

Both sides are particularly interested in making comprehensive and rational use of the Amur itself. Chinese specialists think that it is possible to build a sequence of hydroelectric power stations here. Construction of this kind would help to improve the power supply and at the same time protect the fertile land on both banks from frequent flooding. Soviet and Chinese scientists have already conducted joint research this summer into water resources.

The Amur—a gray and mighty beauty—has many distinguishing features.... It must also be a river of good-neighborliness.

PRC UN Association Leader Received

PM211013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report under the "Official Reports" rubric]

[Text] On 19 October G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation from the Chinese UN Association headed by its chairman, Bi Jilong.

The important role which the United Nations is called upon to play in solving the most important problems of the day and, above all, in stabilizing international security was underlined.

U.S. Resolution on Tibet Criticized
PM211157 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 17 Oct 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Interference Condemned"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct—The Chinese weekly *Liaowang* has published an article in which the author views the resolution adopted by the U.S. Senate on 6 October on the so-called "Tibetan question" as an "absurd act of interference in China's internal affairs."

The article points out that "American congressmen are constantly committing absurd acts, condemning one country today, another one tomorrow, and interfering in sovereign states' internal affairs. In so doing they do not hide their self-satisfaction even though such actions merely harm relations between the United States and other countries and, ultimately, the interests of the United States itself. The resolution on the so-called 'Tibetan question' is a typical example of such absurd acts."

The resolution adopted by the U.S. Senate, the author writes, ignores the statement by the leader of the PRC State Nationalities Committee that there are only 73,000 Chinese among Tibet's 2.02 million inhabitants and claims without any justification that China has resettled several million Chinese in Tibet "in a clear attempt to turn the Tibetans into a minority in their homeland."

Furthermore, the resolution ignores the 30 September statement by PRC Justice Minister Zou Yu, who pointed out that all those people arrested for participating in the 1959 uprising have now been released, and alleges that "the arrest and execution of people for political and religious reasons continue" in Tibet. It is also absurd that the U.S. Senate listed among the Chinese Government's crimes the exploitation of minerals, timber, and natural resources in Tibet and also that in terms of the level of economic, educational, and health care development Tibet is inferior to other regions of China. Everyone knows that Tibet has achieved progress in all areas of life precisely since the creation of the PRC and in particular since the implementation of the policy of reforms and the expansion of ties with the outside world.

This political outrage created by certain U.S. congressmen has been sharply condemned by the Chinese people and in particular the population of Tibet.

PRC Expresses Concern Over Gulf
LD211732 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT
21 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 21 TASS—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today expressed serious concern felt by the Chinese Government in connection with the heightening of tension in the Persian Gulf.

He also voiced regret over the shelling of Iranian oil platforms by U.S. ships.

"We oppose great power military interference in the affairs of the Persian Gulf states and the further spread of the fire of war," he told a briefing for Chinese and foreign journalists here.

Northeast Asia

PRAVDA on Continuing DPRK 'Grain Problem'
PM211351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Razuvayev dispatch: "Let the Harvest Be Abundant..."]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang—Recently I visited a number of agricultural cooperatives, to meet and talk with representatives of their administration, renowned rice growers, machine operators, and agronomists. Gradually the picture emerges of the changes that are taking place in the Korean countryside. What is it like today? How do the members of rural cooperatives live and work? [passage omitted]

The "Veso" [name as published] cooperative is a sound farm. However, in South Pyongan Province there are quite a few cooperatives whose yields and incomes are much higher. These farms have become a kind of guideline for the others.

It can be claimed now that despite certain difficulties and complex problems which persist, impressive changes for the better have been achieved in agriculture. It has become one of the DPRK national economy's developed sectors. Speaking about the rate of its development, Li Men-khvan [name as published] and others to whom I talked, emphasized in particular that over the years of people's power the country's grain output has increased by 400 %, reaching 10 million tonnes in 1984, the last year of the second 7-year plan.

Nonetheless, as has been noted in the party press more than once, the grain problem has still not been fully resolved. Rationing still applies in the distribution of grain, especially rice, which is the Korean's staple food crop. In the "Veso" cooperative, for instance, 7 tonnes of grain were grown per family last year. However, the cooperative members only retain what is essential—around 300 kg per person. The remaining grain is sold to the state at advantageous prices. Factory workers and employees receive approximately the same amount of rice.

A program for further increasing grain production has been elaborated and is being successfully implemented in the region. Our Korean friends assure us that it will be achieved through an expansion of arable land. On the country's west coast work is now in full swing to reclaim 300,000 hectares of salt marshes in the tidal zone. On

mountain and volcano slopes 100,000 hectares of terraces are being built. According to specialist estimates, grain output will reach 13 million tonnes per year when this work is finished.

You come away from discussions with leading specialists, rice growers, and machine operators of the "Veso" cooperative convinced that everything here is now geared to steadily further enhancing the fertility of the rice paddies and increasing their yields. The rice harvest is now drawing to a close in the country.

BRIEFS

Customs Simplification With MPR

Ulaanbaator, 19 Oct (TASS)—Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers, today received Vladimir Bazovskiy, head of the main administration for state customs control of the USSR Council of Ministers. A conversation took place on new forms of economic cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the USSR. With the aim of developing and strengthening direct production and scientific-technical links between the enterprises and organizations of the two countries, the sides agreed to work through a simplified customs control regime, providing for the organization of unilateral examination and increasing the standards of customs formalities. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0917 GMT 19 Oct 87 LD]

Near East & South Asia

Further Reportage on Persian Gulf Situation

Attack on Kuwaiti Oil Terminal

LD220946 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT
22 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 22 TASS—A missile has hit today an offshore oil terminal near the coast of Kuwait. As the *Associated Press* agency said it had caused "bad damage" and three injuries. A fire flared up at the terminal. [sentence as received]

The missile explosion was so powerful that it could be heard at a distance of 32 kilometres from the Kuwaiti capital.

In the opinion of experts, the missile which exploded today, is of the same class as the missile, which [struck] the Kuwaiti tanker last Friday.

U.S., Iranian Officials Cited

PM221243 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in
Russian 22 Oct 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS reports under the general heading: "United States Continues To Fuel Tension in Persian Gulf Region"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct—On Tuesday the United States began another escort operation through the Persian Gulf for Kuwaiti tankers flying the U.S. flag, a Pentagon spokesman has announced. This operation is being carried out less than 1 day after the U.S. Navy's armed attack on Iranian oil platforms. As Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has stressed, the U.S. naval grouping concentrated in that region is ready for new actions of this kind. "It is within our power to undertake any military actions we deem necessary," the Pentagon chief stated in an ABC TV interview.

On Capitol Hill alarm is being expressed at the possible involvement of the United States in a large-scale armed conflict in connection with the new heightening of tension in the Persian Gulf caused by the U.S. militarist actions. Senator Arlen Specter compared the situation with the initial stages of the wars in Korea and Vietnam. "We may be drawn into a war without declaring war," he pointed out, "just as in Korea and Vietnam."

Nicosia, 21 Oct—Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi has termed the U.S. attack on the country's oil platforms in the Persian Gulf a direct violation of Iranian national sovereignty and the norms of international law aimed at aggravating the situation in this region. The buildup of the U.S. naval presence in the Persian Gulf is provocative, and Washington's main blow is directed against our country, which opposes imperialism and Zionism. The Iranian Government, M.H. Musavi said, supports the Soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring freedom of navigation in the Gulf and the easing of tension in the region, and demands the immediate withdrawal from Gulf waters of all warships belonging to non-Gulf states.

'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, has stated that the United States justifies its presence in the region as the safeguarding of peace, security, and freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf. We can see, however, that every day it commits acts of violence undermining peace and security in the region. He warned the United States about the consequences of the attack on the Iranian oil platforms.

Iranian Petroleum Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadah stated that the damage caused by the U.S. attack amounts to 500 million dollars. As the Iranian news agency IRNA reports, the minister has pointed out that the two platforms are still ablaze and that there is a danger of oil pollution in the Persian Gulf.

Washington, 21 Oct—Addressing a routine briefing at the U.S. foreign policy department, Phyllis Oakley, U.S. State Department official spokesperson, flatly refused to comment on the report "War in the Persian Gulf," prepared by staffers of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

This refusal is easy to understand if you are familiar with the contents of the report. After all, one of its main conclusions is that the U.S. Administration is very much to blame for the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and the explosive situation in the Persian Gulf. It was the administration which supplied arms to Iran. Navigation in the Gulf is less safe now than before the U.S. naval buildup began. With the accumulation of approximately 100 warships in this region the risk of error and the further escalation of tension is high.

'Possible Evacuation' of Port

NC221343 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT
22 Oct 87

[Text] Due to the danger of a U.S. attack, Iran is making preparations for a possible evacuation of Bandar-e 'Abbas, a major port in the Strait of Hormuz. On Monday, U.S. warships attacked two Iranian oil platforms in the Persian Gulf, resulting in the latest peak to the crisis in this region.

General Mobilization Next Week

LD212140 Moscow TASS in English
2117 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Nicosia October 21 TASS—Iran with its powerful missile forces is ready to attack Americans in the Gulf, Hoseyn Alai [name as received], commander of the Naval Corps "Guards of Islamic Revolution", said in an interview with the newspaper *Ettela'at*. "We," he went on to say, "are the strongest power in the Gulf and are ready for war." Alai also said that Iran would declare general mobilization next week.

Threats by Muslim Extremists

LD221623 Moscow TASS in English

1521 GMT 22 Oct 87

[Text] London October 22 TASS—Lebanon-based Muslim extremist organization Al-Jihad al-Islami has issued a threat against the United States and European Nations.

It announced the training of suicide-pilots in Persian Gulf countries, *Reuter news agency reported today, quoting a letter received by its Beirut bureau.*

Danger of Large-Scale Conflict

LD221620 Moscow World Service
in English 1410 GMT 14 Oct 87

[Text] The Iranian authorities have officially announced their intention to carry out acts of retribution for the United States' attacks on the two Iranian oil platforms in the Persian Gulf. In their message, sent to the United Nations Organization, they stressed that this would be the realization of their right to self defense stipulated by Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. More from our Observer Aleksandr Pogodin:

The United States makes reference to the same article in the attempt to justify the military actions that have already been carried out and also possible future actions. Without going into details of the argumentation used by the two sides, it is necessary, as we believe, to underline the extreme danger of the confrontation that has arisen lately. If acts of retribution continue — and the alarming prospect of this is looming large — then the outbreak of a large-scale military conflict threatens to become inevitable. The reality of this threat is becoming more and more obvious.

Indicative in this sense is the reaction of the countries whose interests relate directly or indirectly with the situation in the Gulf. The authorities of Kuwait, which has part of its tankers sailing under American and British flags, have reaffirmed that foreign military vessels are banned from crossing into the country's territorial waters. The Dutch government has announced the withdrawal of its minesweepers from the Gulf, motivating [as heard] its decision by the unwillingness to become a party to the American-Iranian confrontation.

More and more alarming voices are heard in the United States proper. Senator Arlen Specter has declared, for one, that the United States may be drawn in the war without the declaration of that war in exactly the same way as it happened in Korea and Vietnam.

The American Administration, as it seems, shows no desire to listen to the voice of reason and show restraint. Its official position has been formulated by Defense Minister [as heard] Caspar Weinberger, who has declared that it is within the United States' power to undertake any military action that it deems necessary. What is it? The expression of the confidence that the United States is going to win the war of nerves with the help of the threat to use military force? Or maybe this is the expression of the intention to use this force in a hot war.

Daily Marks 'Tragedy' of Iran-Iraq War

PM211425 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA
in Russian 10 Oct 87 p 3

["Our Commentary" by N. Zimin: "The Price Is a Million Lives"; boldface passages as published]

[Text] Reports from the Persian Gulf zone constantly feature in the pages of the world's press. The relentless bloody Iran-Iraq war, probably the longest this century,

has marked the beginning of its 8th year with the roar of artillery battles, missile and bomb explosions, new havoc and casualties, and an unprecedented upsurge of tension in the Near East.

...September 1980. The "Islamic Revolution" was in full swing in Iran. Calls to spread it throughout the Muslim world, above all to neighboring Iraq, where a considerable part of the population profess Shi'ism — the current of Islam prevailing in Iran — were heard from Tehran. Iraqis were urged outright to rise up against "S. Husayn's regime." And, as if to let it be known that help would be forthcoming, the Iranian Army massed in Khuzestan and other border provinces. Iranian artillery bombarded Iraqi territory 4 September, and since that date Baghdad has been at war.

The question of old territorial disputes, which for centuries caused conflicts between the Arabs and Persians, has now arisen once again. The last treaty determining the borders between Iraq and Iran was concluded in 1975 under the shah's regime. Obviously considering this the result of impudent pressure from the Iranian monarch and thus not suiting Iraq, Baghdad denounced the agreement 17 September, causing the situation to heat up even more. Moreover ideological differences and territorial contradictions far from settled the host of sensitive issues. The sides did not want to heed the old Eastern wisdom: "While it is possible to talk about peace, do not knock on the door of war." Nor was there any escape from the influence of outside forces, above all Washington and Tel Aviv, which conducted a purposeful campaign to provoke a clash between the two regimes unwelcome to imperialism or Zionism. France's *Le Figaro* aptly wrote that the entire history of the conflict boils down to skillful provocation. Be that as it may, on 22 September Iraqi troops crossed the Iranian border.

From that time on the stones of the monstrous mill have been turning unceasingly. Nearly 1 million lives on both sides have been ground into dust. In Iran the health care system cannot cope with dealing day in day out with the growing army of invalids and cripples. Tehran's *Keyhan* writes in alarm about the problem of the increase in nervous and psychological illness in the country. The material damage cannot, it seems, be calculated precisely in any way, since it exceeded long ago all conceivable limits. True, 3 years ago a special commission of the Iranian parliament — the Majlis — calculated that Iranian losses up to March 1983 totaled nearly 164 billion dollars, so you can imagine what this figure is like now, particularly taking both sides in aggregate. In any case, one Western economic review says that Iran will need a minimum of 18 years to get back to the economic level it would have reached if there had been no war.

But even against this background the last year of the war stands out. From mid-December right through to the spring Tehran launched its troops practically continuously into one assault after another—"Karbala-5," "Karbala-6," and so forth. The February battles alone cost it

30-40,000 dead. The reports stressed that adolescents of 13-14 years of age—Khomeyni's "living bullets"—were the first to go into the attack and the first to perish.

Of course, Iraq also suffered heavy human and other losses. For instance, before the war this country had one of the highest per capita foreign exchange reserves in the region. Now Iraq is a debtor owing billions.

"The Iran-Iraq war was madness," M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, pointed out in a statement to JANA. "This mutual hysteria has already overshadowed the past so that it has become impossible to determine who is the guilty party and who is the injured party, who began the war, and even the reasons why it was started." Yet this slaughter has shown just one thing—military means are not speeding up but delaying the regularization of Iran-Iraq relations. The war is a dead-end street. The war is an intensification of a supremely burdensome tragedy for both the Iranian and Iraqi peoples.

These 7 black years have also shown something else. The war proved to be an absolute gift for the common enemies of Iran and Iraq — Israeli Zionism and U.S. imperialism. People in Washington and Tel Aviv are rubbing their hands in satisfaction at the thought that while battles are being waged on the banks of the Shatt al-Arab or in the mountains of Kurdistan, the fronts opposing Israeli aggression against the Arabs and countering U.S. hegemony in the Near and Middle East remain weakened.

Whether the participants in the conflict like it or not, the Iran-Iraq confrontation and the resulting attacks on merchant ships — the so-called "tanker war" — in the Persian Gulf have given U.S. imperialism the opportunity to achieve objectives it has dreamed about for decades. J. Schlesinger, former U.S. defense secretary, said that it is in U.S. interests to keep two operational carrier formations in the Persian Gulf region and nearby waters. There are now more than 40 U.S. warships, approximately 25,000 servicemen, and naval subunits from other NATO countries in this region. Quite recently Arab states from the Gulf zone categorically rejected the very thought of the possibility of U.S. Armed forces using their military bases and sites, but now such accords do exist, and the Americans are continuing to send more and more troops and ships into the region.

It is obvious that the foreign military presence has made the situation even more explosive, and any chance incident occurring under such conditions could cause an explosion on a global scale. Therefore the peace-loving public has galvanized maximum efforts to eliminate the seat of tension. Two and one-half months ago a very appreciable step was taken in that direction: On 20 July the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 598 to end the Iran-Iraq war and restore peace in the Persian Gulf region.

This resolution had been in preparation for more than 6 months. It fostered hopes of an end to the bloodshed. Of the combatant sides, Iraq has officially stated its willingness to accept this document if Tehran makes a comparable step.

But, as the Arabs say, you can't clap with just one hand. Although Iran has not rejected the resolution, it has not supported it, either. The United States, which played quite a vigorous part in preparing the resolution and voted for it, has also taken actions contradictory to the spirit and the letter of this document. From the end of July it began a more intensive buildup of its military presence in the Persian Gulf and the first salvoes were fired from U.S. ships and aircraft.

In a word, the forces of war and militarism have remained deaf to wise Firdausi's warning:

Put out the fire while it's small.

If it flares up the world will burn.

As for the Soviet Union's position, today our country, as 7 years ago, invariably advocates the speediest end to the Iran-Iraq war. It advocates this independently of any development in the conflict, including military development. The Soviet public is convinced that there is no reasonable alternative to resolving contentious problems by political means. Common sense suggests that three years of talks is better than one day of war.

Growing Cruelty Observed in Iran-Iraq War
PM221519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Cruelty"]

[Text] It is hard to compose another word when you read the latest reports from the Iran-Iraq war zone. Judge for yourselves: The latest Iranian shelling of residential areas of Baghdad left more than 30 people dead and at least 200 wounded. *Reuter* adds that the missile fell on a school during a lesson: "It is feared that most of the casualties are children."

What was Iraq's reply? Its planes attacked targets deep inside Iranian territory. Again there were civilian casualties, and again children were possibly among the dead. Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati sent the UN secretary general a message claiming that "Iraq has again used chemical weapons against Iran on a major scale."

Children die behind the lines and at the front in the Iranian "Basij" detachments, which mobilize boys of 14-15. There is a growing list of destroyed cities, villages, enterprises, and damaged tankers. This senseless war, now into its 8th year, is thereby demonstrating ever-increasing rashness and cruelty.

All the prerequisites for ending the war would seem to exist. It is now clear to everyone that the conflict cannot be settled militarily—neither side is capable of winning on the battlefield. There is also an honorable opportunity to come the negotiating table: This opportunity has been afforded Iran and Iraq by the recent UN Security Council resolution. There are also go-betweens ready to promote the success of the peace process. But, alas, the bloodshed continues. Foreign observers include among the reasons for such a tragic development of events ideas of imaginary prestige, overblown ambitions, domestic policy calculations, and inflammatory intrigues by external forces.

Nor should we forget the following important fact: With every passing day a real — not imaginary — threat is growing that the major forces from the NATO countries assembled in the Persian Gulf, first and foremost the United States, will come full steam into the fray. The Americans have already sunk several Iranian launches and fired on patrol boats, but these were, so to speak, "local actions." Now, in the opinion of the Turkish newspaper *Milliyet*, one scenario for the future development of events could be a joint armed action against Iran by the United States and its allies. Nothing else, in its words, can explain the assembling of more and more reinforcements in the Gulf.

Events, of course, could take a different turn. There are, however, many obvious signs that the flames of conflagration will leap higher. If that happens, the peoples of the region will suffer even greater losses and even greater damage. I would like to think that the bitterness has now peaked and that realism will ultimately triumph. As a first manifestation of this the strikes against cities must be stopped and a political dialogue initiated with the appropriate international assistance.

Further on DRA All-Party Conference

CPSU Sends Greetings
PM210949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 87
Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee greetings to PDPA General Party Conference]

[Text] To the Second PDPA General Party Conference

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee warmly greets the delegates to the Second PDPA General Party Conference.

The conference is taking place at a time when, thanks to the national reconciliation policy announced by your party, the long-awaited prospect of restoring peace and calm to the country has opened up before the Afghan people. As the initiator of this policy, the PDPA has convincingly demonstrated that it is guided by the nation's highest interests.

This far-sighted, brave step has been judged on its merits by the people. Today there are real grounds for forming coalition organs of power involving all political forces that seriously desire an end to the bloodshed and want an independent, sovereign Afghanistan to follow a path of peace, democracy, and progress.

Pursuing their selfish aims inimical to the Afghan people, imperialism and regional reaction are trying to stop the national reconciliation process. They are building up the scale of the undeclared war against the DRA, doing everything to prolong the fratricidal conflict in your country.

Communists and all Soviet people resolutely condemn these criminal actions and firmly support the course adopted by the PDPA and the DRA Government to achieve peace in the country and a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan as soon as possible.

We express our confidence that the Second PDPA General Party Conference will help the task of further uniting your party and give new impetus to its struggle to implement its intended course.

May Soviet-afghan friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the PDPA develop and grow stronger.

The CPSU Central Committee.

Keshtmand on Economy

PM210931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents V. Okulov and G. Baykov dispatch: "Strategic Goals: PDPA Party Conference Continues"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Oct—Today is the second day of the PDPA All-Party Conference. In terms of the scale and importance of the problems discussed, the conference has acquired the importance of a party congress. The PDPA's course of developing the economy in conditions of national reconciliation was analyzed in the report delivered by S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

The war has cost our people much loss of life and caused tremendous material damage, S.A. Keshtmand said. However, even in these extreme conditions, the national economy has been steadily developing. In terms of the most important indicators the prerevolutionary level was exceeded as far back as the middle of the last 5-year period, and in 1986 GNP increased by 18% in comparison with 1982 and national income increased by 10%. The course of national reconciliation has had a beneficial effect on the revival of economic activity. Since the

inauguration of this policy, the industrial output growth rate has exceeded the average growth rate of the prerevolutionary period by more than 50%.

Agriculture is the key sector of the national economy. Grain production in 1986 was 99.5% of the 1982 level and wheat yields decreased by 5%. Gross cotton production increased by 33%. At the same time, the indicators in the state agrarian sector are substantially below the average sector indicators. Work to develop agricultural cooperatives cannot be rated as satisfactory. There are only 504 of them and the dynamics of their establishment are decreasing with every passing year. Plans for land improvement and the commissioning of new irrigated land are not being fulfilled. A fair solution of the question of land and water, the improvement of socioeconomic relations in the countryside and of the peasantry's living standards on this basis are the main preconditions for successful implementation of the policy of national reconciliation, the progressive development of the April Revolution, and the expansion of the PDPA's social base and people's power. Unfortunately, the speaker noted, these fundamental goals have in many respects not been achieved, and this has slowed down the process of progressive transformations. The organs specially set up to implement the land reform have surveyed only 1,100 villages over the past 5 years. Through their fault almost 340 [as published] peasants who possessed no land or little land but received land as a result of the victory of the April Revolution have failed to obtain assistance and a fair share of water.

The private sector occupies a leading place in the national economy. Some 81% of the gross national product is produced in this sector. Joint stock companies and enterprises are being set up and developed. S.A. Keshtmand cited shortcomings in the work of a number of ministries with the private sector.

At the same time the report criticized the leaders of key sectors for nonfulfillment of plan targets.

The decisive factor in the development of the country's industrial potential is the DRA's economic and technical cooperation with the USSR. Installations built and operated with USSR assistance produce more than 60% of industrial factory and plant output and 75% of goods produced in the state sector. The CSSR, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, and Hungary are also helping Afghanistan to develop its national economy.

The speaker dwelt on certain successes in the development of the social sphere.

Over the years since the national conference, the speaker continued, the necessary preconditions for dynamic and purposeful development of the economy have been created. This made it possible to adopt the basic guidelines for the socioeconomic development of Afghanistan in 1986-1990. They constitute the party's economic program. In conditions of national reconciliation the main

strategic goal of ensuring the all-around involvement of all structures, all classes, and all social strata in active economic life assumes special importance. The approach based on the involvement of all sections of the population demands that the economic interests of them all must be taken into account.

With the participation of Soviet specialists the DRA State Planning Committee has embarked on the elaboration of development programs for key sectors of the economy and the social sphere for 1991-1995 and the period through the year 2000 and also of a concept for the country's economic and social development through the year 2000.

At today's sitting the conference discussed the course of the nationwide discussion of the draft new Afghan constitution. M. Karwal, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, who delivered the report, stated that more than 2 million people had taken part in the discussion. The discussion turned into a powerful expression of support for the policy of national reconciliation and identified its champions and opponents more clearly and precisely.

The delegates also discussed the report of N.A. Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, about certain amendments to the PDPA rules. The aim of these amendments is to strengthen the party as a united, integral organism and to develop the initiative and activeness of party members in every way. At the present stage of its development N.A. Nur emphasized that the PDPA is a party of a revolutionary-democratic type both in terms of its composition, its policy, its methods, its goals, and the people who head it. Being a communist vanguard—this is the ideal to which the PDPA must aspire in its development.

Today's proceedings of the PDPA All-Party Conference ended with a speech by A. Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA foreign minister, devoted to Afghanistan's international position. Tomorrow is the final day of the conference.

Results, Closing Noted

PM210951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Okulov and TASS correspondent G. Baykov: "Course Toward Conciliation"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 Oct—The PDPA All-Party Conference has completed its work in the Afghan capital. It wholly and fully approved the political line and practical activity of the PDPA Central Committee and the premises and conclusions contained in the report delivered by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

The conference resolution sets the party's next tasks, whose solution is called on to accelerate the national conciliation process. The conference considers the basic avenues of the national conciliation program at the new stage to be the completion of the formation of a left-democratic bloc and the development of the mechanism for cooperation with various parties; the creation of a coalition government and local organs of coalition administration; the filling of posts offered to the side involved in conciliation; the firm conservation of the ceasefire through 15 January 1988; the promotion of the refugees' speediest return home; the adoption of the Afghanistan constitution, the election of the republic's president, and national council elections; and preparation for the second party congress and the 10th anniversary of the April revolution.

The all-party conference stated that the conciliation process requires substantial amendments in the political system of Afghan society, the main ones being a multi-party system and coalition status. The conference delegates, the resolution says, welcome the intention of the patriotic clergy to found an Islamic party in Afghanistan and also the idea of creating a peasant party uniting peasant landowners, those who have received land, and members of cooperatives. In the delegates' opinion, a democratic party reflecting the interests of the patriotic national bourgeoisie could also take a fitting place in the political structure of Afghan society. The conference believes that a union or bloc of various political forces could be effected within the framework of the national front, which must become an autonomous and influential sociopolitical organization.

On behalf of the PDPA and the country's government and on behalf of all genuine Afghan patriots, the conference once again proposed to the opposition that they resolve questions by peaceful means. It made a proposal to the leadership of the "Alliance of Seven" to take a constructive stance on national conciliation and to halt the fratricidal war through mutual compromise. The conference proposed to the commanders of armed groups within the country and the second echelon commanders abroad that they join the coalition organs of administration while at the same time retaining a certain autonomy in the regions they control.

With a view to further consolidating the PDPA and purging the party of those who are engaging in factionalism and of people who have sullied themselves by violations of party discipline, idleness, arrogance, and money-grubbing, the conference resolved to decide the question of their membership of the PDPA within the next 2-3 months.

In the field of military building the conference demanded that attention be focused on the further consolidation of the armed forces' combat might, on their attainment of a level of combat readiness such that they can resist an opponent independently and successfully.

In the field of the national economy the conference set the task of using the potential of all structures of the economy to restore and develop the country. The restructuring of the party's agrarian policy must be accelerated and party influence among the peasants. It was decided to devote the next PDPA Central Committee Plenum to questions of the state and development prospects of the agrarian sector.

The all-party conference decided to convene the second party congress, timing it for the 10th anniversary of the April revolution.

The conference approved the PDPA program of actions in its new draft taking into account the conditions of the national-democratic revolution in Afghanistan and the features of the present stage of its development and revealing the party's political goals and tasks under the conditions of national conciliation.

The all-party conference, said Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, in his speech at its closure, has convincingly confirmed the vital need for and correctness of the course the party has adopted and has become a veritable university of national conciliation.

The conference sent a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and all Soviet people in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Unity Resolution Adopted

PM211145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 87
First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Resolution Adopted"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Oct—At the PDPA General Party Conference which is under way here a resolution "On Urgent Tasks in the Consolidation of the Unity of the PDPA in Conditions of the Struggle for National Reconciliation" has been approved and signed by all delegates.

It emphasizes that the paramount duty of all party organizations and committees and each party member is to ensure unshakable intraparty unity. The process of national reconciliation, the document points out, is creating a complex and contradictory situation in the country. New forms of coalition rule are being born and possibilities of the creation of a multiparty system within the political structure are opening up. At the same time resistance to the policy of national reconciliation is growing on the part of the extremist section of the counterrevolution, regional reaction, and international imperialism headed by the United States, which are doing everything to expand the fratricidal war in Afghanistan. Their attacks are spearheaded against the PDPA in an attempt to discredit it and distort its efforts to achieve

national reconciliation. In the prevailing conditions, the document says, it is necessary to resolutely eradicate factionalism and cliquishness which, like rot, have for years been weakening unity and undermining party discipline.

The true causes of the emergence and survival of these phenomena and the tolerant attitude toward them are connected with petit bourgeois ideology pressure on the party which engenders cowardice, ambition, and other vices. From the first days of the existence of the party these negative phenomena have been compounded by the acute struggle for power between individual small groups and their leaders. Some of them are unjustifiably laying claim to the infallibility of their stance. They have failed to bring themselves to understand the role and importance of the party as an integral organism and the need to subordinate themselves to its supreme interests. All these causes, which in 1967 led to the split of the party into two wings—"Khalq" and "Parcham"—continue to operate today. The struggle between the two wings has caused as much damage to the PDPA as its declared enemies. Only if the factionalism and cliquishness are completely eradicated and genuine unity of the PDPA ranks is ensured will the party be able to develop and operate as an organizing, mobilizing, and unifying force and maintain and consolidate its leading role in society, the document points out.

The conference delegates swore a solemn oath of wholehearted devotion to the cause of the party and the strengthening of the cohesion of its ranks.

Afghan People's Organizations Sign Protocol

LD191758 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT
19 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul October 19 TASS—The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Organization of Afghanistan's Working People have signed a cooperation protocol.

"Realizing the need for alliance and cooperation with all progressive, national patriotic and forces in the country in the name of implementing the policy of national reconciliation," the protocol said, "The People's Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Organization of Working People, while remaining independent organizations, will cooperate with a view to ending bloodshed, repulsing interference of imperialism and reaction in Afghanistan's internal affairs."

Both organizations favoured Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment. They campaigned for peace, international solidarity, friendship and cooperation of peoples, against reaction, imperialism, neocolonialism, racial and national discrimination, the arms race and other manifestations of the policy of strength and aggression, the protocol pointed out.

Kabul Militia Confiscate Illegal Explosives
*LD160242 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT
15 Oct 87*

[Text] Kabul October 15 TASS—A taxi with 114 kilograms of explosives has been discovered in a Kabul busy thoroughfare by organs of the interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan this early morning. TASS correspondent Oleg Kuzmin has been told at the Main Administration of Tsarandoi (People's Militia) of Kabul that the explosion was to take place at a time when employees of nearby state institutions are on their way to work.

Commander of the Kabul Tsarandoi Lieutenant-General Seifulla told Soviet journalists that hundreds kilograms of different explosives were confiscated from terrorists in the past few days alone. On Wednesday, for instance, representatives of security organs discovered 316 kilograms of explosives in a city suburb. The criminals were arrested.

Bandits have largely stepped up their activities lately, Seifulla said. From different parts of the country they are drawing to Kabul to commit subversive and terrorist acts. Around the capital there is now a Tsarandoi protection belt, with cars on their way to Kabul being inspected. For greater security, patrols and posts outside many institutions have been reinforced. We are confident that counter-revolutionaries will be unable to create an atmosphere of fear in the capital, said the general.

Kabul Militia Efforts Against Bomb Threat
*PM211017 Moscow PRAVDA
in Russian 18 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5*

[Own correspondent V. Okulov dispatch: "Half an Hour Before the Explosion"]

[Text] Kabul, 17 Oct—The main streets of Kabul were brightly illuminated: The opening of the Second PDPA All-Party Conference was drawing near. Delegates were coming to the country's capital. Working people from Kabul, the provinces, cities, and villages are holding days of voluntary labor, thus showing support for the ideas and aims of the conference, which will discuss the urgent tasks for the party and country.

Nowadays the enemies of the policy of national reconciliation are trying to exacerbate the situation, alarm the population, and spread feelings of uncertainty among them.

Yesterday morning, when the working people of Kabul were beginning to prepare for work, a sarandoy (militia) patrol on one of the central squares detected an automobile with a large amount of explosives. The charge with its timer and chemical explosive were defused half an hour before it would have exploded....

This is not an isolated incident, I was told at the militia city command headquarters. The dushmans are attempting to unleash terror against the inhabitants of Kabul. Recently they blew up an automobile on a crowded commercial street. Not far from it security service staffers neutralized a device which was intended to operate when people had gathered at the scene of the accident after the first explosion. The crime committed by bandits on 8 October—an explosion near the Haji Yaqub mosque—will not be erased from the minds of the people of Kabul.

The security forces are countering the dushman hirelings' terror with vigilance and vigorous countermeasures. Sarandoy patrols have been stepped up and automobiles are being examined, General Lieutenant Sayfollah, commander of the Kabul militia, stated.

Vorontsov Meets Jordanian King 20 Oct
*LD211213 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1847 GMT 20 Oct 87*

[Text] London, 20 Oct (TASS)—The king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Husayn ibn Talal, has received Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister. The meeting took place within the framework of Soviet-Arab political consultations conducted by Vorontsov during his trip to Near East countries.

Special attention was paid in the conversation to various aspects of the situation surrounding the question of achieving a Near East settlement. Both sides noted that the way to a comprehensive and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict lies in convening an international conference on the Near East under the aegis of the United Nations with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO and also the five permanent member-states of the UN Security Council. Here it was stressed that any partial or separate solutions of the Camp David type are capable only of damaging the cause of an all-embracing Arab-Israeli settlement, and are not in the interests of the region.

During the meeting they dealt with a number of other questions of mutual interest.

King Husayn passed on good wishes for success to Mikhail Gorbachev and for progress and prosperity to the people of the Soviet Union.

Comparison of Vorontsov Meeting With Al-Asad

Moscow *Pravda* in Russian 20 October 1987 carries in its Second Edition on page 5 a TASS report on the discussions between Y. Vorontsov, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy foreign minister and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Syrian president, in Damascus. The *Pravda* report, entitled "Meetings in Damascus" has been

compared with the Moscow TASS International version published in the 19 October Soviet Union *Daily Report*, page 37, revealing the following variations:

Page 37, column one, paragraph one, *Pravda* begins: Damascus, 18 Oct—Yuliy Vorontsov, member (substituting "18" for "19" in the dateline)

Column one, third paragraph, first sentence reads: ...There was also a thorough [obstoyatelnyy] and businesslike conversation... (substituting "thorough" for "detailed," and supplying vernacular)

Same paragraph, second sentence reads: ...under UN aegis, of an authoritative conference on the Near East with the... (inserting the word "authoritative")

Column one, fourth paragraph, second sentence reads: ...implementing UN Council Resolution 598 and all its parts. The sides unanimously... (inserting "and all its parts.")

Same paragraph, third sentence reads: a further destabilization in the situation. The withdrawal from the Gulf of all warships belonging to states other than the coastal states and the creation of a UN force would help to ensure freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf and a relaxation of tension in the region.

During a discussion on the situation... (picking up fifth paragraph, first sentence, supplying additional sentence)

Column one, last paragraph, last sentence reads: ...cooperation between the USSR and the SAR.

H. Al-Asad conveyed best wishes for success to M.S. Gorbachev, and for prosperity and well-being to the peoples of the Soviet Union. (substituting "SAR" for "Syria," and supplying additional paragraph.)

USSR Envoy Denies Problems in Egyptian Ties
PM211151 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
9 Oct 87 pp 32, 33

[Interview with the Soviet Ambassador in Egypt Gennadiy Zhuravlev by Usamah 'Ajaj in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: Some reports say that Soviet-Egyptian relations have entered the dark tunnel of a crisis atmosphere, pointing to the postponement of the visits of a number of Egyptian officials to Moscow and the non-conclusion of the trade-exchange agreement between the two countries. These reports also stress that relations between the two countries are frozen after being active for the past few years. How true is that?

The Ambassador: As you know, relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union have considerably improved, advanced, and developed in recent years. This positive evaluation of the development in relations is clearly reflected in the letters exchanged between President

Mubarak and Soviet leader Gorbachev; it has also been confirmed by the second meeting between Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Shevardnadze in New York on 22 December, in addition to statements by officials in both countries. There is full Soviet-Egyptian agreement on the need for consultations between the two countries on issues related to international security and regional conflicts. We could say that Soviet and Egyptian positions are close, even identical. This year a settlement was concluded and solutions were found to financial questions and former debts owed to Moscow, in addition to the reopening of Soviet consulates in Alexandria and Port Said and the revival of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. Important progress has been made in the area of trade as discussions proceed on developing these relations by setting up joint projects with the Egyptian public and private sectors, for example, the project for assembling Soviet tractors with joint participation and benefit to both sides. A long-term trade agreement is expected to be signed next November. Both sides have announced their desire to reactivate economic and technical cooperation by signing a new agreement specifying the projects that we could participate in implementing with Egyptian institutions, and in projects included in Egypt's Second 5-Year Plan. I see no problems or difficulties in the furtherance of relations between both countries. We are looking forward to the visit of Deputy Prime Minister and Planning Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzuri to Moscow (he has now gone to Moscow) to sign an economic cooperation agreement considered to be the legal basis for such cooperation. Even without this agreement we have carried out 10 contracts worth 100 million dollars to build and develop new units in the coking and ceramics factories. There is also productive cooperation between the two sides in the spheres of culture, art, and sport. What I want to say is that Egyptian-Soviet relations have been restarted, developed, and its spheres expanded only during Mubarak's term of office. My task, as my country's ambassador in Cairo, is to rebuild relations between the two states in an effusive and lively manner on a basis of equality, mutual respect, and nonintervention in each others affairs.

Al-Hawadith: This does not detract from the fact that visits which Egyptian officials were supposed to be making to Moscow at this time have been postponed. Is there an invitation to President Mubarak to visit Moscow?

The Ambassador: For our part we have invited a parliamentary delegation to visit Moscow, and we would be happy if Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub were to lead it. We are currently seeking to provide all the right conditions and atmosphere for Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's visit to take place; what I mean is that there is a role for me here in Cairo and for Egyptian Ambassador in Moscow Salah Basyuni. As for summit meetings, normal relations ought to be developed between the two countries so that they reach a certain level which would allow or provide

the conditions for holding such a meeting. This is our view concerning Egypt, and what we are currently doing at various levels will lead to a summit meeting. *Al-Hawadith*: Will there be Egyptian-Soviet military cooperation in the future?

The Ambassador: In view of the fact that at present there are Soviet weapons in the Egyptian army and a need to maintain their efficiency, and in view of the fact that some industrial military projects have been set up basically with Soviet assistance, both sides have declared in principle their readiness to renew military cooperation. I say for my part that the Soviet government institutions are ready to discuss specific Egyptian military requests and wishes.

Al-Hawadith: There is Egyptian apprehension that one of the aims of the move toward developing relations with Egypt could be to influence Egyptian-U.S. relations, which have been described as special.

The Ambassador: Naturally I say that Egyptian-U.S. relations are the concern of the two countries, that there is a specific principle in our foreign policy that the improvement of relations with one party should not be at the expense of another. When U.S. Ambassador Wisner arrives to take up his post a memorandum outlining his function and the aims of his presence is distributed to all the other ambassadors and official institutions. U.S. Ambassador Wisner and I arrived on close dates and exchanged memorandums, and each one of us intends to fulfill the noble aims of developing and strengthening relations and friendship with Egypt. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: The Soviet role in PLO-Syrian reconciliation does not seem to have been effective.

The Ambassador: I have said that the joint statement on the Syrian-Soviet talks called for the unification of efforts by the forces opposed to imperialism; Palestinian-Soviet talks have called for the same thing. There is a common concept between Syria and the Soviet Union concerning those forces opposed to imperialism. In general we will not be content with just that, and in our relations with Syria we will use all our resources to speed up the process of Palestinian-Syrian reconciliation.

Al-Hawadith: Do you not think that the Soviet consular visit to Israel and the fact of meetings between East European officials and the Israelis will have a negative role in Soviet-Arab relations? Is there a possibility of reestablishing relations between Moscow and Tel Aviv?

The Ambassador: Our relationship with Israel was formulated some time ago, and it has been frequently stated that the reason for the severance of relations was Israeli aggression against the Arab countries in July 1967. We can speak about reestablishing relations with Israel provided that these occupied Arab territories are liberated by means of a peaceful settlement to the Middle East problem, and until that happens there will be nothing

new. In actual fact there are eight individuals in the Soviet consular mission in Tel Aviv; their task is to discover the legal situations of Soviet citizens in Israel, who number over 10,000. If need be, nationality and passports will be given back to those who wish to return. The Soviets have property in Israel and the consular delegation is trying to discover the situation of that property. The delegation has no political authority, and in our contacts with Israel, in international meetings or at the level of foreign ministers, there is always the aim of finding possibilities for an understanding which could be used in the interests of holding an international conference. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Soviet reaction to reports about Israeli production of Jericho-2 missiles was noted, but there was no similar reaction to reports about nuclear weapons in its possession.

The Ambassador: My own personal but not official opinion on the matter of reports about Israeli possession of medium-range missiles or its possession of nuclear weapons is that there is great anxiety among Soviet citizens. We can only condemn and criticize such an Israeli endeavor, because its aim is to stir up the spirit of militarism in which Israeli policy is carried out and pursued.

Al-Hawadith: The recent Soviet position on the Gulf war has aroused the fears and anxiety of certain Arab states because of economic cooperation between Moscow and Tehran, the appearance of reports concerning Soviet missile consignments to Iran, and what is being circulated about the Soviet role in blocking implementation of the second part of Security Council Resolution 598; so what are the reasons for the change in the Soviet position?

The Ambassador: I can say that these are tendentious lies aimed against the possibility of finding the means to a peaceful solution to this conflict, and there is no basis for the charge of duplicity in our diplomacy. To the claim that our relations with Iran are at the expense of our friend Iraq, our relations with Baghdad are well known; they are based on a friendship and cooperation treaty. Our position on the Iraq-Iran war is also clear; we advocate an end to this futile and pointless war. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: The critical situation in Chad is arousing the fears of many states in the region. Do you not think that the matter requires a Soviet effort to end the war between Libya and Chad?

The Ambassador: I can say that the conflict in Chad is not only a matter of military confrontations between Libya and Chad; rather, it is a conflict and the development of a conflict between internal Chadian forces, and we say that the Chadians themselves ought to solve their problems without outside interference. As you know, the task of the French military units in Chad is not, for

example, to shoot birds, and the real U.S. military assistance is not for the whole of Chad but for one of the warring parties. As for the border issue, the Libyans view that part as Libyan territory and Chad has a different opinion. In this situation, to accuse only Libya of aggression is unfair, and we can say that it is not true. We advocate an end to military confrontations between Libya and Chad and a peaceful solution to the border dispute, gladly welcoming the efforts of African states in this regard. However, an end to military confrontations will not end the struggle between Chadian groups. We are in favor of the Chadians' solving their problems by themselves without foreign interference. As for the border dispute, it should be solved at the negotiating table. [passage omitted]

Egypt-Soviet Friendship Society Discussions
PM151517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
13 Oct 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Belyakov dispatch: "First Steps; Reviving the Traditions of Friendship"]

[Text] Cairo, October [dateline as published]—There is an old detached building on Bustan St in the very center of Cairo. It houses the Egyptian Foreign Ministry Diplomatic Club. In recent months the same group of people has been meeting regularly in its spacious premises. It includes diplomats, prominent journalists, figures from the arts. They are the members of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society Board.

The Society, which was disbanded 6 years ago under President Al-Sadat, was reinstituted last February and at the end of June its board was formed. By no means all organizational questions have as yet been resolved, including the problem of its own premises. This is why the Society has so far been meeting at the Diplomatic Club. Why precisely there? The point is that the Society is headed by Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, and his closest assistants are Hafiz Isma'il and Omar Sharaf, the well-known Egyptian diplomats. Our correspondent met them after the latest session of the board.

"We have been discussing two fundamental questions," Butrus Ghali said. "We heard a report by Hafiz Isma'il, deputy chairman of the Society's board, on his trip to Leningrad to attend an international meeting of representatives of USSR friendship societies and the Soviet public and we drew up a program for marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution."

"Our program is not confined to these celebrations, of course," Omar Sharaf, the Society's general secretary, joins the conversation. "We will take part in the organization in Egypt of guest performances by a Kazakh folklore ensemble and a ballet troupe from Minsk and of a 1-week Soviet movie festival."

I asked Hafiz Isma'il about the main impression from his trip to the USSR.

"I realized that the processes currently taking place in the Soviet Union are much more serious than is believed in Cairo," my interlocutor said. "This makes the main task of our Society even more vital, namely making use of our first-hand information to present a realistic picture of life in the USSR to the Egyptians."

[Belyakov] What can you say about the meeting in Leningrad?

[Isma'il] We discussed not only questions of bilateral relations there but also international problems. In a greetings message to the meeting participants Comrade Gorbachev invited us to act as the bearers of the new thinking in international affairs. [Isma'il concludes]

Although the Society has been newly formed, it is not, according to my interlocutors, beginning its work empty-handed. After all, Egypt and the USSR have accumulated a considerable store of experience in cooperation in the past.

"The activities of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society," Butrus Ghali said, "reflect Egypt's desire to develop relations with the USSR. We believe that contacts at various levels will help us to better understand each other."

Results of Egyptian Presidential Poll Noted
PM211535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent D. Velikiy dispatch: "Egypt: H. Mubarak Reelected President"]

[Text] Cairo—Cairo was almost unrecognizable last Saturday and Sunday. The streets changed their appearance: They were plastered with bright election placards, and were adorned with huge arches draped with colored fabric.

Such arches were also erected over the highways. In particular, over the one that links Cairo and Alexandria. In Alexandria, where your correspondent happened to be on the day of the referendum to confirm the candidacy of the president, the same liveliness reigned as in the Egyptian capital. Meetings were conducted, and processions marched along the decorated streets. Portraits of the Egyptian president could be seen on each corner and even on... gasoline tanks.

According to television reports, this is what it was like throughout the country: The election committees of the Egyptian National Democratic Party, of which current Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is the chairman, and activists from a number of political and social organizations conducted a massive campaign in support of his candidacy.

Under the Egyptian Constitution the (sole) candidate in the plebiscite is put forward by the People's Assembly and the voters are given the right to vote for or against him. The president occupies his post for 6 years.

This is the result of the referendum: 95.8 percent of the voters who took part in the poll gave H. Mubarak the presidential mandate for the next 6 years.

Air Service Agreement Signed With India
*LD201723 Moscow TASS in English 0453 GMT
20 Oct 87*

[Text] New Delhi October 20 TASS—An agreement on the opening of a new airline between the Soviet Union and India has been signed here.

Soon the airliners of the Indian Airlines Corporation will begin to make flights along a new route, Delhi-Tashkent. The airline will be the eleventh air route linking Delhi with other cities of the world.

Shurygin on Reasons for Sri Lanka Violence
*PM141153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5*

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Sri Lanka: Outbreaks of Violence"]

[Text] Alarming reports are coming out of Sri Lanka. After the lull which followed the conclusion of the 29 July Sri Lankan-Indian agreement on settling the ethnic conflict on the island, outbreaks of violence are once again occurring there. Hundreds have already been killed and injured, and considerable material damage has been done.

The new bloodshed has been initiated by militants of the extremist Tamil organization the "Liberation Tigers of 'Tamil Eelam'" [LTTE]. In recent days they have committed a number of acts of terrorism against the Sinhalese population and made attacks on military bases and also on a contingent of the Indian peacekeeping force.

The purpose of the sallies is to thwart the fulfillment of the agreement, which opened up a real way to restore peace in the island republic and eliminate the dangerous ethnic conflict which was threatening to escalate into a great tragedy for the people of Sri Lanka and into a serious hotbed of tension in the region. It was no coincidence, therefore, that the Sri Lankan-Indian accords met with approval and support in both states, as well as throughout the world, as an example of a realistic and constructive approach by the two countries to unblocking the conflict situation.

It was, however, possible to foresee that the agreement's implementation would encounter considerable difficulties. There are forces both in Sri Lanka and in India which are trying to make political capital out of fanning

narrow nationalist, chauvinist sentiments among frequently illiterate and politically backward sections of society. These actions include the present offensive by the LTTE leaders, who place political ambitions higher than the interests of peace and tranquillity in their own country. Certain external imperialist circles also oppose the cause of appeasement.

The situation in the northern and eastern regions of Sri Lanka remains tense. Indian forces are conducting operations against the LTTE militants. It is hard to say yet how events will develop on the island. But it is already obvious that considerable effort will be required of the two countries' leaders to ensure the consistent fulfillment of the agreement, which accords both with the aspirations of the Sri Lankan people themselves and with the wider interests of strengthening peace and good-neighborliness in the region.

CPSU Condolences on Death of Farhad
*PM131005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 87
Second Edition p 1*

[CPSU Central Committee condolences on death of Bangladesh Communist Party General Secretary Farhad]

[Text] To the Communist Party of Bangladesh

Dear Comrades!

Please accept our profound condolences on the untimely death of Mohammad Farhad, an eminent worker in the Bangladesh and international communist and workers movement and general secretary of the Communist Party of Bangladesh Central Committee.

Mohammad Farhad was a steadfast fighter for the interests of the working class and all Bangladesh working people, a fervent patriot of his motherland, a convinced internationalist, and a great friend of the Soviet Union. He made a worthy contribution to the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for peace and international security.

We join you in mourning this irreplaceable loss.

Please convey our condolences to the deceased's relatives and friends.

The CPSU Central Committee

BRIEFS

Arabsat Board Meeting

Casablanca, Oct 19. (MAP)—The six day works of the 43d session of the Arabsat board opened here Saturday under the chairmanship of Mohcine Mohamed, secretary general of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Addresses by the Moroccan official and the

chairman of the board Faysal Zidan surveyed achievements by Arabsat and contribution to inter-Arab complementarity in the fields of economy, culture, and information. The board then started an in camera meeting which adopted the agenda including a report by Arabsat director and financial and administrative matters. [Text] [*Rabat MAP in English 1310 GMT 19 Oct 87 LD*]

Sub-Saharan Africa

Dobrynin Talks With Congolese Official

PM210905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] On 17 October A. F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with a Congolese Labor Party [PCT] delegation headed by D. Abibi, secretary of the PCT Central Committee.

The CPSU and PCT representatives exchanged information on their parties' activities and discussed certain questions of Soviet-Congolese cooperation and topical problems of the international situation.

A. F. Dobrynin talked about the progress of restructuring in the Soviet Union, stressing that restructuring is a direct continuation of the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose historic accomplishments are particularly visible and convincing today, on the eve of its 70th anniversary. The Congolese comrades' attention was drawn to the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the phased elimination of all types of mass destruction weaponry, the implementation of the principle of disarmament for development, and the creation of a comprehensive international security system.

D. Abibi briefed the Soviet side on the PCT's activity aimed at strengthening national independence, developing the economy, and ensuring that the People's Republic of Congo advances along the road of social progress. He stated that the victorious implementation of the Great October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of Lenin's party opened up a new era in human history. Stressing the international importance of the restructuring begun in the USSR, which will make it possible for Soviet society to reach a qualitatively new level, D. Abibi wished the Soviet side success in its implementation. He made a high assessment of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy.

The meeting participants advocated the just political settlement of regional conflicts without outside interference and the elimination of colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

A mutual desire was expressed to strengthen interparty cooperation and promote the further development of the relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Congo.

The plan for CPSU-PCT party ties in 1988-1989 was signed.

CPSU Delegation Leaves for Dar es Salaam

PM211502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Y. N. Balandin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, has left for Dar es Salaam at the invitation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania National Executive Committee, to take part in the party's third congress.

Visiting Ghanaian Delegation Studies Economy

PM210847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation From Ghana"]

[Text] A delegation of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] of Ghana headed by G. Sackey, secretary of the PNDC and member of the National Economic Commission, was in our country 6-19 October to acquaint itself with the CPSU's experience of work to fulfill plans for the development of the USSR national economy.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences. The guests from Ghana visited the Armenian SSR, where they were briefed on the activity of party organizations to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the progress of restructuring in all spheres of the Soviet society's life.

East Europe

Glasnost Aids Hungary's Economic Reform

PM201225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
3 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Rodionov "Letter From Budapest": "Difficult Renewal on the New Hungarian Economic Stabilization Program"]

[Text] This is how one can describe the process initiated by the government program approved by the Hungarian National Assembly. New government head Karoly Grosz has had a successful parliamentary debut: According to

figures from the Mass Communications Research Center, 60 % of those questioned assessed his performance as "highly satisfactory" and only 3 % were dissatisfied. And yet the head of government, working on the basis of the document approved by the MSZMP Central Committee Plenum in July this year, has been telling his fellow citizens a few home truths.

There is no doubt that people have been impressed by the new premier's frankness and directness and his evident desire for glasnost, clearly apparent in his report and concluding speech and at his press conference. This desire is completely in harmony with what was said at the session by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP.

The most graphic, concise picture of the current economic situation in Hungary is provided by the figures given by the head of government. In convertible currency, Hungary's net debt has reached 9.3 billion dollars, which corresponds to 2 years of the country's exports in that currency (the balance in transfer rubles is in Hungary's favor). Total interest continues to rise every year, because there has been no opportunity to reduce it on the many loans obtained in past years. Hungary's total debt—the figure was given by K. Grosz for the first time—now stands at 16 billion dollars. This is 1,500 dollars per capita of the population. Emergency measures are needed if Hungary is to avoid the fate of an insolvent debtor forced to request a deferment of payments.

The reader will perhaps remember how much was said in 1984-1985, during the run-up and holding of the 13th MSZMP Congress, about how Hungary was emerging from its financial crisis by implementing stringent economy measures and how it had achieved a balance in its payments and could allow itself in the second half of the eighties to give greater freedom to enterprises, revive production after several years of stagnation, and consolidate and, by the end of the 5-year period, slightly improve the population's living standards. The 1986-1990 5-year plan was adopted on the basis of these deliberately optimistic predictions.

Life has managed things its own way, however. It has become clear that the financial balance achieved was very fragile. The high prices for Hungary's "strategic" exports, as they were then known, namely, meat and grain, which had held up since the beginning of the eighties, became a thing of the past. With greater competition, it became difficult to sell them for dollars even at moderate prices. The purchasing power of states with petrodollars dropped considerably, and they had been among Hungary's main buyers. Finally, as a result of the drop in prices on the capitalist market, there was a sharp reduction in Hungary's revenue from its exports of petroleum refining and petrochemical products, in which considerable resources had been invested. For its

part, Hungary has supplied virtually no products embodying the achievements of the present stage in the scientific and technical revolution. Consequently, the country's products have been marked down on the world market as a whole and begun to be overtaken by competitors—not only from average developed countries but also from developing countries.

In contrast to previous years, the session did not try to find justification in unfavorable external conditions (discrimination, Western protectionist measures, and so forth) but took a self-critical view of matters. Unfortunately, specialists' fears, of which I have already written (*Izvestiya* No 9, 8 January 1986, "Competition Will Decide"), were confirmed. There can be no hope of success without accelerating scientific and technical progress, modernizing the industrial structure, and making the most vigorous transition to intensive development. But there has been no acceleration in Hungary: partly because of stringent economy measures which have minimized capital investment and the import of technology, partly because of ill-considered decisions by departments, and, finally, as a result of the attitude of the enterprises themselves, which have preferred to patch the holes rather than think about the future. The economic mechanism which has taken shape in Hungary has displayed enviable flexibility and mobility wherever instantaneous economic effect can be achieved without special investment. It has come unstuck, however, in the main science- and capital-intensive areas. Hungary and, incidentally, many other CEMA countries have "missed" the technological leap on the world market in the eighties in terms of data processing, microelectronics, and resource-saving.

Another of the Hungarian economy's chronic "ills" has also been exposed to the general view. It is the pitiful attitude to irrationally managed, chronic loss-making enterprises which, with the help of the ministries, are ultimately "absolved of their sins" at the public purse's expense. Increasing subsidies and enterprises' failure to make full budget contributions have meant that the budget deficit, present when economic reform was first introduced, has swelled to 46 billion forints this year. Emergency measures taken to reduce outlays promise to reduce this deficit by 10-15 billion forints, but the remaining sum is unforgivably high.

What next? In the discussion which preceded the Hungarian National Assembly session, some economists suggested very radical solutions. The party and then the government, they said, should get out of the economy because they are reintroducing bureaucratic principles; banks, Hungarian and foreign, and market competition will all regulate themselves; enterprises and entire sectors will rapidly be closed down if they are making a loss, and their products will be replaced with imports if need be. But what about the state debt? What about the unemployment that would inevitably result from this kind of regulation, they were asked. Debt repayments could be deferred, as happens with many other countries, came

the reply. Let the government take care of the unemployed! Reacting to these proposals, Comrade J. Kadar said at the session: "We have encouraged and will continue to encourage economists to work, carry out research, and reach valuable scientific conclusions, but the job of determining what to introduce into practice and how and when is still the very difficult, responsible task of the party's and the country's leadership."

So, what, how, and when is the question. This is essentially the core of the government program for the period through the end of the 5-year plan. In just over 3 years the problem of stabilizing the national economy must be resolved in the main: The state budget deficit must be eliminated, the increase in Hungary's debt must be stopped, and the country must be made more solvent. This, despite the fact that potential for imports using convertible currency is going to be extremely limited in the near future. The program provides for priority backup to the tasks of technical progress, including profitable, export-oriented enterprises. Currency will be given to enterprises on a government-controlled, competitive basis and with banks' mediation. Unprofitable exports, however much the country may need convertible currency, are gradually being curtailed.

Experience has shown that increasing production without making structural changes only leads to new imbalances. That is why the program does not envisage any possibility for appreciable growth in the national economy in the current 5-year period. Acceleration will only begin after the stabilization program has been implemented, that is, at the beginning of the nineties. It is then that the economic management mechanism will be given greater scope with the aid of economic regulators, and current administrative restrictions will be relaxed.

The new taxation system for enterprises (so-called value added tax), which encourages those operating at a profit and penalizes negligent ones, is also geared to solving the problem of stabilizing the economy. Subsidies for loss-making enterprises are gradually being reduced. This does not mean, however, as some hotheads assume, that entire, indispensable sectors are going to be cut back (metallurgy and the coal industry). The government promises to prevent massive unemployment, but a regrouping and retraining of the work force will be needed to ensure full, rational employment. Complications with job placements could arise, but only in certain areas and for certain categories of workers—those without a basic training, for example. The necessary financial and organizational measures are being drawn up in this connection.

The most problematic part of the government program is to reduce popular consumption. The abolition of subsidies for virtually all consumer goods and services plus the "usual" annual rise in wholesale prices means that there will be a 14-15% rise in retail prices next year. Hungary has known nothing like this for a long time. At the same time, income tax is being introduced on all

types of wages: Until now, Hungarians have paid deductions only into the pension fund. Despite plans for social welfare, which will mainly be for large families and low-income pensioners, a very perceptible drop in the vast majority of Hungarian citizens' living standards is expected. The government claims that this kind of surgical operation is necessary to end the long-standing practice whereby more is consumed than is actually produced and sold.

It must be said that the deputies were not easily persuaded by the arguments presented by the government and the Finance Ministry. The government draft laws on the program and especially the tax reform were criticized and reworked first at standing commission sessions and later at the Hungarian National Assembly session. The session had to be extended: An unprecedented number of deputies—more than 70—addressed the session and even more applied to; they demanded greater openness in the discussion of various items in the state budget, including defense expenditure. They raised the questions of reducing budget subsidies to social organizations and making the State Bank subordinate to the Hungarian National Assembly, and also discussed the fate of some major joint capital investments with other CEMA countries. In his closing speech at the session, K. Grosz gave specific, convincing answers to deputies' criticisms. The government program was unanimously approved as a result and the tax reform won an overwhelming majority of votes.

The 4-day session, covered in full by the mass media, demonstrated the close link between stabilization of the economy and greater glasnost and socialist democracy. According to a public opinion poll, before the session only 25% of those questioned expected anything really substantial from the Hungarian National Assembly but after the session the figure rose to 56%.

Husak Stresses CPCZ Role in Reform
PM211011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
18 Oct 87Second Editionp 4

[TASS report: "Leading Force"]

[Text] Prague, 17 Oct—The CPCZ is society's leading force and bears the brunt of the responsibility for implementing the progressive transformations outlined by the 17th CPCZ Congress. This was stated by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. He was speaking in Brno at a meeting with the aktiv of South Moravian Kraj.

In this instance it was not a question of some kind of "cosmetic" changes, but of a profound breakthrough in economic management and the involvement of the broad people's masses in the resolution of the highly important tasks on the agenda. The CPCZ is not deviating a single step from socialist principles. At the same time it is not entitled to forget that the tasks of acceleration and restructuring must be a matter for the entire

people and all strata of the population. A comprehensive document is currently being drawn up in order to solve the problems linked with restructuring in the CSSR. It will crystallize the progress of the changes in the sphere of planning and finance and in the social and other spheres.

Noting the importance of deepening the process of international socialist integration and all-around relations with the socialist countries, and the development of direct ties and other progressive forms of cooperation, G. Husak pointed out that the rapid advance of scientific and technical progress is one of the main reasons for reassessing management methods in the socialist countries.

Socialist Czechoslovakia will celebrate the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as its own great holiday, the speaker went on to emphasize. This spring the Republic's working people welcomed M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as a representative of a country with which the CSSR is bound by ties of fraternal friendship, and as a representative of the CPSU, which is laying new paths of socialist development. Czechoslovak Communists and the entire Czechoslovak people welcome and support the course set by the CPSU, seeing it as an example and a source of inspiration, G. Husak stated.

CSSR Attache Interviewed on Military

PM211021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
6 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General V. Pavlic, military attache at the CSSR Embassy in the USSR, by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Captain Second Rank B. Kocherov: "Today Is Czechoslovak People's Army Day. Our Combat Cooperation"; first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the red-letter day for Czechoslovak People's Army servicemen, *Krasnaya Zvezda* correspondent Captain Second Rank B. Kocherov conducted an interview with Lieutenant General V. Pavlic, military attache at the CSSR Embassy in the USSR. [passage omitted]

[Kocherov] Recently a joint military exercise was held on CSSR territory by units of the Central Group of Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army. Obviously, you yourself have taken part in similar exercises? What further improvements need to be made, in your opinion, in the nature of troop and staff joint combat training?

[Pavlic] I have in fact taken part on many occasions in joint troop and staff exercises. They are not only of great importance for improving combat experience, but also an effective means of strengthening our brotherhood in arms. And we have achieved a great deal as regards both

the former and the latter. At the same time, in staff activity we need to continue to improve questions of elaborating combat documents. For military matters are continually developing. And they constantly require new opinions and new approaches. I think that the revolution in military matters must also help the headquarters. At the same time it has to be remembered that modern combat conditions are full of situations where it may also be necessary to act without technical means. It is necessary to teach staff officers this.

It is also necessary to constantly complicate the conditions of the exercises themselves. The problem remains of making efficient use of time and thoroughly studying the program for the exercises, paying attention to the smallest details since there are no trivialities in battle. In order for there to be constant positive changes in joint troop and staff training it is necessary to practice parallel work methods more often, hold joint staff training courses and joint command classes, and exchange experience of map work, and so on.

[Kocherov] What could you say about measures to further strengthen the friendship between servicemen in the Czechoslovak People's Army and Soviet Army?

[Pavlic] To a certain extent, I am obviously repeating myself in speaking once again about joint exercises. But it is precisely in the course of joint combat training that our armies' soldiers and officers become acquainted with one another and get to know one another better. But life is not only service. I think that good conditions have matured in our countries for strengthening our combat concord. In particular, we have some experience in this connection. So-called exchange weeks are being held between the soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Central Group of Forces during which our armies' soldiers live in one another's barracks and take part in various joint measures. The soldiers and officers will certainly know one another better if they begin to meet more often, as well as on training grounds, on the sports fields or in leisure activities, museums, tourist areas, the theater, or the family circle. I am profoundly convinced that this level of contemporary informal contact will stand the cause of further strengthening our combat cooperation in good stead.

Bulgaria, Turkey Agree on Swap of Citizens

PM211014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Accord Reached"]

[Text] An accord has been reached recently between the Bulgarian and Turkish sides concerning the settlement of the question of the departure of Bulgarian citizen M. Kostov, who was at the Turkish Embassy in Moscow, for Turkey and of Turkish citizen M. Demirel—from Turkey to Bulgaria. The sides were guided above all by humanitarian considerations in this.

On 19 October M. Kostov flew from Moscow to Ankara and M. Demirel from Ankara via Moscow to Sofia.

PZPR Visitors Study CPSU Agriculture

*PM210845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-PZPR ties, a group of PZPR Central Committee members was in the Soviet Union 12 through 17 October to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience in leading the agro-industrial complex. The Polish comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department and Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom, and visited a number of agricultural facilities.

BRIEFS

Vojvodina Council President Visits

Moscow, 20 Oct (TANJUG)—Jon Srbovan, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, who is on an official visit to Krasnodar, has had talks with the leaders of this province on further improving the traditional economic cooperation between Vojvodina and the Krasnodar region. Srbovan visited a large number of agricultural combines, as the cooperation between the two provinces in this field is particularly important. [Text] *[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 20 Oct 87 LD]*

West Europe

Activity of European Parliament Viewed

*PM211051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5*

[Own correspondent Y. Kovalenko report: "Parliamentary Galleries"—"Beneath the Vaults of the Palais d'Europe"]

[Excerpts] Strasbourg-Paris—The Palais d'Europe, a modern building built in the form of a square and faced with white stone, is situated on one of Strasbourg's numerous canals. In front of it, 13 flags flutter on high masts: those of the 12 members of the Common Market and the 13th, a dark blue flag on which the letters EP—European Parliament—are inscribed in a golden wreath. [passage omitted]

It is sometimes called a "little United Nations," a "debating club," and an "assembly of speeches and gestures." Up to 2,000 journalists are permanently accredited to the European Parliament. A wide range of issues has been discussed within its walls, beginning with the dimensions of holes in fishing nets and bean prices, up to, and this is a new element, issues of key importance affecting the fate of mankind.

I attended the debates in the European Parliament on disarmament and, in particular, elimination of Euromissiles. The arguments of those who favored the retention of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles had no new distinguishing features. They affirmed that Western Europe is allegedly vulnerable to Warsaw Pact conventional armed forces, and so on. But despite the fact that the representatives of the right-wing parties have a certain edge, the European Parliament approved by a considerable majority a resolution proposing that the members of the EEC promote by common efforts the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe.

The European Parliament is often the arena of acute interparty squabbles. National interests are sacrificed in many instances to party interests.

Until recently, the role of the European Parliament in the organs of the Common Market remained extremely limited. All the real power is in the hands of the Council of Ministers, which relies on an executive organ—the Commission of the European Communities. Various factions in the European Parliament are waging a struggle for it to play the role of a super-parliament and adopt decisions binding on all EEC member countries.

Recently a number of the states setting the tone in the Common Market and, above all, France and the FRG, have adopted a course of speeding up integration processes in Western Europe. A "Single European Act" was approved envisioning creation by late 1992 of a unified European market. This is a success for those who want to accelerate building of a "little Europe" in all spheres: Whereas hitherto decisions in the EEC were adopted according to the principle of unanimity, under the "Single European Act" they can now be ratified by a so-called qualified majority (in this instance, a two-thirds majority). This document also somewhat expanded the European Parliament's powers.

In the Palais d'Europe, I had a conversation with British Conservative Henry Plumb, president of the European Parliament, one of the most resolute supporters of the construction of a "little Europe."

"The target facing the West European community is to create the best conditions for trade within the community," he said. "We call the community the Common Market, but barriers continue to exist within it. We want to smash them by 1992. This will be helped by the fact that the European Parliament has extended its powers. It previously exercised control only over the budget, but now its legislative role is growing. If the Council of Ministers declines our proposal, we can resubmit it so that parliamentarians' opinion can be taken into account. Is it our aim to create a United States of Europe? We are proceeding in this direction step by step, but whether we will be able to achieve our goal depends on many factors. Of course, the national parliaments

regard us with a certain amount of jealousy and skepticism. Will they be weaker if we are stronger? Not necessarily. The national parliaments deal with their country's affairs. We only want to determine a common direction.

"We are concerned about the problems of peace and security," Sir Henry Plumb continued. "I chaired the session which adopted the resolution to support the 'double-zero.' This decision by the parliament did not surprise me. I set great store by the fact that M.S. Gorbachev desires peace and better mutual understanding and is extending the hand of friendship to other countries. This stimulates trust. I favor establishing official relations between CEMA and the EEC. I would like to be the first president of the European Parliament to pay an official visit to the USSR after these relations are established.

"The European Parliament is a proving ground where many ideas linked with integration processes undergo a preliminary trial run. The debates held there are mainly devoted to the state of affairs in the EEC and help us to have a better understanding of the problems facing us, and there are a great many of them."

I was present at the speech in the European Parliament given by L. Tindemans, Belgian minister of foreign relations, who until recently chaired the Common Market's Council of Ministers. He painted an extremely gloomy picture.

"I have often said recently that Western Europe has lost its sense of direction," L. Tindemans stressed. "We do not know what we want. We do not follow rigid rules of the game in order to preserve the community. Things are not going too well with Europe."

The Belgian minister admitted that the building of Europe "has not been its citizens' major concern" and enumerated a number of economic, financial, and social difficulties which the EEC has encountered.

An acute struggle concerning processes under way within the framework of integration is going on between its supporters and its opponents. However, the opinion is widespread that, despite all the obstacles existing on the path to it, integration will indisputably continue in various directions—economic, political, and military. That is the reality.

"Our ultimate goal is creation of a United States of Europe, which will, in my opinion, be founded on federal principles," Dutch Socialist Pieter Dankert, former president of the European Parliament, said in conversation with me. "The unification of Western Europe is necessary in order to sustain competition with the United States and Japan. We need to resolve the financial and

budgetary crisis which the community is experiencing, and above all, embark on creation of a single internal market. You have to be very optimistic to believe this can be achieved by 1992."

Today there is a great emphasis on the military sphere in integration processes. Certain observers see in this a sort of "defensive reaction" to elimination of medium-range missiles and fears that Western Europe will supposedly remain vulnerable in the face of "Soviet military might." While talking to me, most deputies inevitably touched upon military questions. Some spoke of the need to create a "European defense," the embryo of which is the French-West German brigade. Others advocated joint weapons production and others the formation of European nuclear forces.

"We vote for 'European defense'," O. d'Ormesson, a deputy from the French extreme right-wing National Front, stated. "We advocate that French nuclear forces, which must participate in defending the Elbe (the FRG's eastern border passes along the Elbe—Y.K.), serve it. Europe cannot be allowed to fall under the Soviet jackboot."

Such speeches are voiced in the halls of the Palais d'Europe.

Extremists, and also right-wingers and socialists, are supporters of accelerating military integration. In short, that goes for practically everyone, with the exception of the Communists and the "Green" parties. The argument is roughly as follows: Since it has not been possible to retain the U.S. Pershings, they will have to be replaced with something. It is thus supposedly necessary to create "European defense."

How? Belgian Liberal Party Deputy Karel de Gucht said to me, for instance, that the European Parliament should tackle the same problems as the military-political grouping—the WEU, composed of Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. K. de Gucht is pressing for the European Parliament, using the EEC, to involve itself directly in defense issues. He talked about creating a European army, whose nucleus would be the armed forces of France and the FRG. Paris has the technical capabilities but needs West German resources, which it lacks. As for the FRG, it is agreeable to extending military cooperation, hoping to receive access to nuclear weapons. K. de Gucht is convinced that "European defense" must be based on nuclear weapons.

As the building of a "little Europe" is accelerated and its various institutions are strengthened, the role of the European Parliament will certainly also grow, reflecting all contradictions existing between political forces operating in the international arena. Above all, there is the struggle between supporters and opponents of disarmament, those favoring development of relations with

socialist countries and those continuing to think that it is possible to hold dialogue with them only from the notorious "position of strength" and uphold the need to build up nuclear arsenals.

However, despite all these contradictions, many realistically-minded deputies advocate that today, when mankind is on the threshold of signing a historic agreement on elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe, the European Parliament should not remain on the sidelines of this process. It should make its own contribution to achieving disarmament and developing various all-European processes and should establish permanent links with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Italian Communist Natta Views Restructuring
PM211500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fundamentally New Approach"]

[Text] Rome, 20 Oct—The left-wing parties of Western Europe are displaying great interest in the changes now taking place in the USSR. The restructuring being carried out in the Soviet Union is a great boost for socialist forces operating in the western part of the continent. This was stated by Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), in an interview for the newspaper *L'Unita*.

M.S. Gorbachev, the Italian Communists' leader noted, has stressed repeatedly that peaceful coexistence between countries and different political systems is no longer enough. They also need to cooperate closely in resolving the numerous problems facing mankind. This is a fundamentally new approach, which accords with urgent demands of the time and serves the world community's interests. The link proclaimed by the Soviet Union between its new course in the international arena and the restructuring, the PCI secretary general stated, serves as evidence of the USSR's adherence to the cause of detente and disarmament.

Left-wing forces in Western Europe, A. Natta went on to say, note the positive significance of the Soviet-American accord in principle on elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, and also come out in favor of developing a wider process in disarmament and cooperation.

Noting that Western Europe must seek its own security within the framework of existing alliances, the Italian Communists' leader noted at the same time that this security cannot be guaranteed by setting yourself up as some kind of "nuclear pillar" or gambling on the buildup of conventional arms. It is necessary to adhere to the strategy of universal security and disarmament.

Gorbachev Book Published in Turkey
LD212004 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT
21 Oct 87

[Text] Ankara October 21 TASS—The Bilim Ve Sanat publishing house has brought out a Turkish-language brochure with the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the January 1987 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

The foreword to the book said: "We hope that by publishing Mikhail Gorbachev's report 'On Restructuring and the Party's Personnel Policy' at the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we will make possible discussion in our country of changes now being carried out in the world's first socialist country on the basis of first-hand information.

The entire world is following with great attention the processes in the Soviet Union and the renewal intended to provide Soviet people a better future."

The readership showed lively interest in the publication in Turkey of the CPSU Central Committee's political report to the 27th CPSU Congress, delivered by Gorbachev.

BRIEFS

Netherlands Political Consultations

Moscow, 20 Oct (TASS)—Political consultations were held 19-20 October in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs with H. Wijnaendts, general director of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was received for talks by Anatliy Korolev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs. He met the leadership of a number of departments and administrations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the consultations, which took place in a business-like and constructive atmosphere, a number of topical problems were discussed, such as disarmament, strengthening security in Europe, and further advancement of the all-European process. The attention of the Netherlands side was drawn to the recent proposals of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for a reduction in military activity and for development of international cooperation in the northern European region. Also touched upon were questions of Soviet-Netherlands relations. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 20 Oct 87 LD]

Latin America & Caribbean

Anniversary of Che Guevara's Death Noted
PM220949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent P. Bogomolov dispatch: "He Knew No Fear. On 20th Anniversary of Ernesto Che Guevara's Heroic Death"]

[Text] Havana, Oct—The life of this outstanding man was tragically cut short 8 October 1967. Severely wounded in an unequal battle not far from the Bolivian

town of La Higuera, Che Guevara was taken prisoner by thugs and brutally butchered on orders from Washington. Bravely meeting his hour of death, he shouted to the executioner: "Shoot!"

An Argentinian by origin, Ernesto Che Guevara, by the will of fate, was Cuban by virtue of his revolutionary services and spiritual predilections. It was in Cuba that he became a committed communist.

As one of the insurgents who landed on the coast of Cuba from the yacht *Granma*, Che traveled the combat path from Sierra Maestra to Havana, was awarded the rank of comandante, the highest in the revolutionary army, and consequently became one of the organizers of the fundamental social transformations on the Island of Freedom. He saw in the person of Fidel Castro the model of a revolutionary leader utterly dedicated to the cause of the people. Inspired by this example, Che Guevara unhesitatingly invested his energy, knowledge, and experience in creating the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

Actively participating in laying the foundations of socialism on Cuban soil, Che Guevara made a weighty contribution to industrializing the republic, mobilizing its material and financial resources, and affirming Leninist principles of accounting and control. He devoted his main attention not to conditions of short-term expediency but to the consistent strengthening and defending of revolutionary gains, educating the new man, and propagating communist ideals and high moral principles.

There were errors, blunders and mistakes on such a complex path so full of difficulties. But in the main, neither his friends nor his enemies could reproach Che Guevara—he never gave up in the face of obstacles and did not abandon the revolutionary highway. Attracting comrades by his own example, he always remained true to his motto: "The best way of saying something is to do it."

There are very many reminders of Che Guevara in Cuba today. One memorial is situated in Santa Clara, where the legendary commander of the insurgent column stopped with his comrades in arms and blew up Batista's armored train.

It is no coincidence that the monument is neighbor to a major Soviet-Cuban cooperation project, for Che Guevara stood at the source of the combat fraternity and solidarity between our two peoples. He, as one of the first leaders of revolutionary Cuba, visited the USSR in 1960. Soviet people honor and remember this remarkable man, who combined crystal purity and selflessness with tremendous talent and indefatigability as a fighter.

Cuba's Rodriguez Comments on Chirkov Views
PM211619 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 41, 19 Oct 87 pp 16-17

[Article by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, Vice-President of the Council of State and of Ministers: "A Difficult But Steady Ascent"]

[Text] Our attention was attracted by the article "An Uphill Task" in the 33rd issue of *New Times* this year. In the section Taking Up a Point, *New Times* staff writer Vladislav Chirkov comments on the problems of the Cuban economy. The question he discussed had been raised in a letter from Serbio Martinez, a Colombian from Medellin, who pointed out that Cuba has been a member of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) for fifteen years, and that it is one of CEMA's objectives to raise Cuba's level of economic development to that of the European socialist countries, adding: "In view of the serious economic difficulties that are now besetting (Cuba), they (the CEMA members) have not, as I understand it, been successful in doing so."

Vladislav Chirkov could have replied by giving a complete picture of the Cuban economy's development over 27 years of socialism. Both praise and criticism would have been in place, but, in any case, the presentation of the subject should have been balanced and logical.

But Vladislav Chirkov clearly chose a different approach, giving particular prominence to those negative aspects of the Cuban economy which have for us become a daily target of criticism. And the author consistently fails to make the best use of this criticism in his article.

At the beginning of his article Chirkov writes that the task of measuring up to the levels of development of the CEMA countries is "challenging and complex" for Cuba. It is easy to agree with this. It is impossible to eradicate the consequences of centuries of colonialism and neocolonialism in a mere fifteen years. On the other hand, despite their comparative similarity, one cannot regard the levels of development of the European CEMA countries as identical. Perceptible differences still exist between them.

The beginning of the article seems promising, but then Chirkov succumbs to the temptation to repeat generalities made by American "Cubanologists" about Cuba's inability to achieve economic successes. The author mentions Cuba's outstanding achievements in various fields—public health, education and sport—and writes that even the American industrialist Edward Lamb was compelled to admit that Cuba has achieved the highest living standard in Latin America. But this ends the list of successes and begins, unfortunately, the list of negative features which effectively take up the rest of the article. Chirkov opens with the contention that, despite the country's beneficial tropical climate, some foodstuffs are

rationed. He seems to forget that in the opinion of specialists the world over tropical agriculture is particularly difficult to develop. But this is not the main point. Chirkov seems to have only second-hand information about the Cuban economy. Such shortsightedness would have been quite simply unforgivable in someone who had been to Cuba. For, when speaking about the rationing of meat, rice, milk, sugar and some other foodstuffs (incidentally, the list of rationed foodstuffs is constantly being reduced) as well as restrictions on the supply of certain consumer goods, he could have mentioned that this same system of distribution has ensured the Cuban population basic foodstuffs throughout this time, sparing the consumer from the consequences of price fluctuations and correspondingly from the consequences of differences in purchasing power. This system has guaranteed the country's entire population equal access to staple, most essential foodstuffs, while the rest can be purchased on other markets for prices which are regulated to a certain extent by supply and demand. And herein lies the essence of the rationing system.

But Chirkov goes still further. When explaining the energy situation in Cuba, he finds nothing better to say than that of the 1,368 agricultural cooperatives, 279 do not have electricity.

Let us be specific. State farms account for more than 70 per cent of the Cuban economy's agricultural sector, while agricultural cooperatives account for only 10 per cent of the land and about 10 per cent of field and livestock produce. The state farms have power supplies. Had Chirkov turned to sources beyond the confines of his superficial reading, he could also have informed Mr Martinez that all these 279 cooperatives (incidentally, local power stations are being built for them) are located in the most remote mountainous parts of the country. But the most important thing is that Cuba's power supply system should not be described in the way it was. When characterising it, it should be noted that 85 per cent of the Cuban population, in both town and countryside, are supplied with electricity and that by the year 1990 this figure will have grown to 90 percent. It is easier to visualise the scale of the changes wrought in Cuba by the revolution if we take into account that the installed power-generation capacities increased from 397,000 kilowatts in 1959 to 2,686,000 in 1986. Of course, if this had been the author's aim, he would have found a multitude of facts testifying to Cuba's economic progress.

For instance, statistics show that the deadweight of the Cuban merchant fleet grew from 72,600 tons in 1960 to 1,334,800 in 1986. The aggregate length of highways has trebled as compared with 1959. And although, as Chirkov points out, we consider the volume of housing construction to be insufficient, more than 700,000 apartments were built between 1960 and 1986. Water resources in reservoirs for farming and supplying the population have grown 200-fold: from 29 million cubic metres in 1959 to more than 6 billion in recent years.

The output of cement grew from 700,000 tons in 1959 to 3,305,000 tons in 1986: installed capacities amount to 5.8 million tons. In the textile industry these capacities have grown from 81.9 million square metres in 1960 to the present 344 million square metres. As for the sugar industry, Cuba has started manufacturing 60 per cent of the equipment for its sugar refineries. It has built seven refineries and is building two more. We have also built a sugar refinery in Nicaragua. Though not yet strong enough, our machine-building industry has nevertheless increased its output from 29 million to almost 800 million pesos. The fishing industry has increased catches from under 22,000 tons in 1958 to more than 200,000 tons at present while the production of citrus fruits has grown from 85,000 tons in 1959 to 800,000 tons in 1987, of which 468,000 tons are exported.

Does this not show that we have worked not only in the field of public health, where we have built 22 hospital with more than 400 beds each, 53 hospitals with under 400 beds, and trained 27,500 doctors; nor only in the field of education, where we have built 575 secondary boarding schools for 600 pupils each. The number of secondary school pupils exceeds a million, while the number of students at establishments of higher learning is approaching 300,000.

By listing facts like the above, Vladislav Chirkov would not only have explained to the reader in Medellin, as he does in his article, that in Latin America you will not find a single country which does not encounter difficulties, but would also have compared Cuba's progressive development with the stagnation in Latin America.

In order to help Mr Martinez appreciate the advantages of socialism for Cuba, the author could have said that at a time when hundreds of millions of people in Latin America live in the most appalling poverty and millions of children do not survive into their teens because of hunger and disease, in Cuba there is no poverty, nobody goes to bed hungry, everyone has the necessary minimum clothing to look presentable and the infant mortality rate of 13.8 per thousand allows Cuba to rank with the most developed countries in the world.

All the other things Mr Chirkov mentioned are the case. Labour productivity in Cuba is indeed still low. This is undeniable; the situation must be rectified, and we are trying to do this; but it would be wrong to judge socialism's successes by confining ourselves to stating that in the most developed socialist country labour productivity in industry is lower than in such countries as Sweden, the United States, the F.R.G. or Japan. Here, as in many other instances, Lenin's slogan "To catch up and overtake!" is still applicable. And although Lenin said that socialism will only be able to defeat capitalism after surpassing it in labour productivity, there are also other indicators of one system's superiority over the other.

That is why it seems to us that, describing the Cuban economy, Chirkov made an unfortunate choice of several critical remarks made by Comrade Fidel Castro and other leaders of our country during the fair and necessary process of rectifying past mistakes. When openly and publicly beginning this struggle, we were aware that we were giving thereby our enemies the chance to use these arguments to shout from the rooftop for all the world to hear about the so-called "weaknesses of socialism." But it never occurred to us that they could be used in the pages of *New Times* as part of an analysis whose superficial and negative nature is to the detriment of objectivity.

Like Vladislav Chirkov, we can assure Colombian reader Sergio Martinez that Cuba's progress in bringing its level of development into line with the constantly rising level of the other socialist countries is difficult. But we can add that it is also steady. Let us note its two main components: The first is the efforts of the Cuban people and its leaders, and the second, the systematic cooperation of the socialist countries. This cooperation is very important indeed, in our opinion, it is decisive. We will not deal with its shortcomings here. Attention was drawn to them, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, at the recent special conference of Soviet foreign economic agencies mentioned by Chirkov, at which these shortcomings were analysed and decisions to overcome them taken. In this connection, it would be inappropriate at this point to use this just criticism as a pretext for hushing up or justifying our own shortcomings by declaring, for instance, that while the plan for building and construction work in 1986 was only 88 percent fulfilled, this was partly due to delayed deliveries from abroad. It would be wrong to resort to such methods. It is important to bear in mind, as Fidel Castro has repeatedly pointed out, that without cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries Cuba's economic development would either have been impossible or have been effected at an incomparably slower rate.

There was no need to emphasize then, that "the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries buy Cuban sugar, nickel and citrus fruits at much higher prices than those offered on the world market." This should have been treated from another point of view. It is wrong, for instance, to compare the prices for which Cuban sugar is bought with the prices existing on the so-called world market, as the "Cubanologists" and some specialists from socialist countries are doing. One should not forget that the European Economic Community and the United States pay for their sugar imports not 5 or 6 cents (the current prices on the so-called world market), but about 20 cents per pound. On the other hand, it would be appropriate to stress the fact, pointed out more than once by Comrade Fidel Castro, that by paying these preferential prices the Soviet Union implementing in respect of Cuba the principles of the new international economic order, something that underdeveloped and developing countries have been pressing for in vain from developed capitalist countries since 1974. This alone already points to the different nature of socialism, and its superiority.

And finally a few words about Cuba's defence spending.

Shirkov confines himself to remarking that this spending is very high "in view of the smallness of the population" and that it has grown still further since... the formation of territorial people's militia. He imparts a rather different meaning to this statement by adding that "there may be different views" as to whether the United States intends to attack Cuba or not, and concludes this sentence with the words, the Cubans "prefer to have a strong defence."

We could have said that not only Cubans, that is, the entire Cuban people, unanimously subscribe to this point of view, but that the specialists from the USSR and the other socialist countries who have helped us in our efforts with the necessary armaments would seem to think similarly.

As chairman of the Cuban side in the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission, I have found it necessary to add these specifications to the information supplied to Mr Martinez by *New Times* staff writer Vladislav Chirkov.

Nicaraguan Contras 'Kidnapped' U.S. Citizen
LD211628 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT
21 Oct 87

[Text] Managua October TASS—TASS Correspondent Sergei Gorbunov reports:

A new crime has been committed in Nicaragua by CIA-hired terrorists whom the Reagan administration refers to as freedom-fighters.

A spokesman for the U.S. public organization, the Witness for Peace, said here on Tuesday that one of the group's activists, volunteer worker Paul Fischer, a U.S. citizen' had been kidnapped by contras during an ambush laid by them on the road near La Libertad' Chontales Department' last Saturday. [punctuation as received]

In an interview with the TASS correspondent, Edward Griffin-Nolan, spokesman for this religious human rights organisation, has said that the Reagan administration bears full responsibility for the terrorist act committed by its hirelings.

He said the United States supplied arms and money to the contras who kill, torture, and kidnap innocent people.

Edward Griffin-Nolan emphasized that Paul Fischer had travelled through Nicaragua's war zones investigating human rights abuses by contra groups, and had become yet another victim of them.

Kamentsev Meets With Venezuela's Perez, Soto
PM211353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received eminent Venezuelan politician C.A. Perez 20 October.

The state of and prospects for development of Soviet-Venezuelan trade and economic ties were discussed. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the positive progress in this area in recent years.

E. Soto, Venezuelan ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

Political & Social

Gorbachev, Others Address CPSU CC Plenum
LD211627 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] A regular plenum of the CPSU Central Committee took place today. The plenum considered questions connected with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and certain routine tasks. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report on this issue.

The following comrades spoke at the plenum: Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Manyakin, chairman of the USSR Committee of People's Control; Borodin, first secretary of Astrakhan Obkom; Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Bogomyakov, first secretary of Tyumen Obkom; Morgun, first secretary of Poltava Obkom; Mesyats, first secretary of Moscow Obkom; Konoplev, first secretary of Perm Obkom; Arbatov, Director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Ryabov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the French Republic; Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Saykin, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Vorotnikov, chairman of the USFSR Council of Ministers; Kolesnikov, team leader of a integrated team of miners at the Molodogvardeyskaya mine of the Krasnodonugol production association in the Ukrainian SSR; Chebrikov, chairman of the USSR KGB; Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs; Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee; Pugo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee; Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Solomentsev, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; Kolbin, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee; and Zatvornitskiy, team leader of an integrated team of the Moscow State Construction and Installation Trust No. 1 of the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Engineering Construction in Moscow City.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made the concluding speech.

The plenum approved the main clauses and conclusions laid out in the report of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and adopted corresponding decisions on this question.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1702 GMT on 21 October carries this report with the following addition to the previous sentence: "...and adopted a corresponding resolution on this issue."]

The plenum considered an organizational matter. The plenum complied with the request of Comrade Aliyev to release him from his duties as member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in connection with his retirement on pension because of his state of health.

On that note the Central Committee plenum ended its work.

Afonin on Purpose of Plenum
LD211225 Moscow World Service in English
1110 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Excerpts] A regular full-scale meeting of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee has opened here in Moscow. Vladimir Afonin comments, and this is what he writes.

The Communist Party's Central Committee meets in full-scale [words indistinct] no less than twice a year to discuss major national issues. The role of such meetings [words indistinct] in the context of renewal of Soviet life because it is the Communist Party that's the leading force of that process. [passage omitted]

We are at a turning point of renewal (?when) it's expected to take over all spheres of life, including the material and cultural sphere. What distinguishes the current phase is the involvement of many millions of people in carrying out the reform. At the same time it is a time when the old forces of inertia have only begun to be removed and are going to offer the strongest resistance. At this critical phase the organizational role is growing (?at) the Communist Party, the vanguard of Soviet society, and its initiator and leader of renewal.

The full-scale meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee which has opened in Moscow is going to discuss issues related to the festivities on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Russian socialist revolution of 1917, and some current issue of renewal. General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has made a report.

Further on Supreme Soviet Session

Commissions Meet
PM161328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 87
Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric "Before the USSR Supreme Soviet Session": "Following the Course of Acceleration"]

[Text] There is no more important task now than the successful fulfillment of the year's plan targets and the creation of the necessary preconditions for more confident, dynamic progress. How to work in the 3d year of

the 5-year plan, with what acceleration—that is the subject of special concern among the people's deputies. USSR Supreme Soviet deputies have discussed comprehensively and in detail the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988, the course of plan fulfillment this year, the draft USSR State Budget for 1988, and the report on the implementation of the budget in 1986. These documents will be submitted for examination at the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

The second plenary session of the Plan and Budget Commissions with the participation of other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers was held in the Kremlin 15 October. V.A. Protsenko, chairman of the preparatory commission on the main plan indicators, delivered a report on the results of preliminary examination of the plan for next year and progress in fulfilling the plan this year. V.M. Kavun, deputy chairman of the preparatory commission on the main budget indicators, reported on the results of the preliminary examination of the budget for next year and the report on implementation of the budget in the current [as published] year.

It was noted that the draft plan and budget accord in the main with the 27th CPSU Congress course of accelerating the development of Soviet society, and are oriented toward further improving the quality of economic growth and stepping up the progressive development of all sectors of the national economy. In the course of the restructuring questions of social development take priority. Housing construction, medical services, and other spheres of all-around concern for people—all this will be developed at an accelerated pace. Higher targets than stipulated in the 5-year plan are envisaged in consumer goods production and the development of services. The material base of the sociocultural sphere will be strengthened.

The deputies who spoke devoted the main attention to the need for mobilization in every way of the available reserves for the successful resolution of the task set by the party of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and further increasing the role in this matter of soviets at all levels and their executive and administrative organs. Attention was drawn to the importance of the timely, high quality preparation of ministries, departments, and labor collectives for work in the conditions of the practical implementation of a radical reform of management of the national economy. The USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) comes into force at the beginning of next year. In these conditions measures should be adopted everywhere to ensure a radical improvement in economic work. A special role is allotted to strengthening the thrift policy.

The session participants examined and approved draft conclusions on the plan and budget and the draft coreports of the Plan and Budget Commissions and other

commissions, and adopted a decision to submit them for final examination by the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

The standing commissions examined and approved the conclusions on the plan and budget, as well as the coreports of the Plan and Budget Commissions and other commissions, which the chairmen of the Plan and Budget Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities were instructed to deliver at the session.

On the same day a joint session of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held. The session was conducted by G.P. Razumovskiy, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission. Deputies heard the report of the preparatory commission on the results of the examination of proposals and observations put forward by deputies at the last USSR Supreme Soviet session during discussion of the draft law on the procedure for appealing to the courts against the unlawful actions of officials flouting citizens' rights. The commissions approved the draft law on this question.

There was also an examination of progress in fulfilling the recommendations contained in the decisions of the chambers' Legislative Proposals Commissions of 14 June 1986 "On the Observance of Legislation on Strengthening State and Labor Discipline in Organizations of the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work System." A corresponding decision was adopted.

Information Report

PM221309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Morning Edition pp 1,4

["Information Report On USSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"—IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, continued its work 20 October 1987 in Moscow.

At 1000 hours the second session of the Soviet of the Union took place in the Hall of Sessions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, chaired the meeting.

The session continued the discussion of the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988 and the progress of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987 and on the 1988 USSR State Budget and the implementation of the 1986 USSR State Budget.

The following deputies spoke in the debates: N.A. Nazarbayev, V.D. Zabolotniy, I.P. Prokopenko, G.V. Yudanov, N.N. Sitnik, A.K. Chernyy, A.M. Chalygin, and V.N. Poletskov.

With this the Soviet of the Union completed the discussion of the reports on the second and third questions on the session's agenda.

At 1300 hours the second session of the Soviet of Nationalities took place in the Hall of Sessions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, chaired the session.

The session continued the discussion of the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988 and the progress of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987 and on the 1988 USSR State Budget and the implementation of the 1986 USSR State Budget.

The following deputies spoke during the debates: F.F. Shnayder, L.Kh. Rasulova, F.E. Tsurkanu, A.M. Masaliyev, A.I. Kamshalov, F.T. Sarkisyan, Ch. Gedzhenov, B.E. Saul, I.S. Umarov, and V.V. Plisov. With this the Soviet of Nationalities finished discussing the reports on the second and third questions on the session's agenda.

At 1600 hours the second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Great Kremlin Palace. A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, chaired the session.

Deputy N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a concluding speech on the question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988 and the progress of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988 taking into consideration amendments from the Plan and Budget Commissions and other permanent commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities and also a Resolution on the Progress of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987.

Deputy B.I. Gostev, USSR minister of finance, delivered a concluding speech on the question of the 1988 USSR State Budget and the implementation of the 1986 USSR State budget.

The USSR Supreme Soviet ratified the 1988 USSR State Budget, and adopted a Law on the 1988 USSR State Budget taking into consideration amendments from the

Plan and Budget Commissions and other permanent commissions of the chambers and also a Resolution on the Ratification of the Report on the Implementation of the 1986 USSR State Budget.

The session heard a report from G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission, on the results of the examination of deputies' proposals voiced in the course of the discussion at the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the USSR Draft Law on the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a USSR Law on the Introduction of Amendments to the USSR Law "On the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights."

The session heard a report from T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on Presidium decrees submitted for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet and adopted corresponding laws and resolutions.

B.E. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Fuel and Energy Complex, and B.G. Klyuev, USSR minister of light industry, answered USSR Supreme Soviet deputies' questions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted corresponding resolutions on the deputies' questions.

With this the 8th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, finished its work.

Law Ratifying Decrees

PM211345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Second Edition p 2

["USSR Law Ratifying USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees Amending and Supplementing Certain USSR Legislative Acts"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet decrees:

That the following USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees be ratified:

The 10 July 1987 decree "On Criminal Liability for Hostage Taking";

The 3 August 1987 decree "On Amending Articles 15 and 36 of the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Land Legislation";

The 25 August 1987 decree "On Preventive Measures Against Infection by the AIDS Virus";

The 2 September 1987 decree "On Wider Benefits for Pregnant Working Women and Women With Young Children";

The 25 September 1987 decree "On Amending and Supplementing the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 'On Liability for Spoiling Crops on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes'";

The 2 October 1987 decree "On Amending the USSR Air Code";

The 12 October 1987 decree "On Amending and Supplementing the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Corrective Labor Legislation."

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow, 20 October 1987.

Resolution on 1987 Plan

PM211134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Second Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution: "On Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1987"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. The USSR Council of Ministers report on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1987 is noted.

2. It is noted that the USSR Council of Ministers is adopting the necessary measures to fulfill the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1987.

3. The USSR Council of Ministers is instructed to examine the proposals and observations of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, as well as the proposals and observations put forward by deputies at sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and to take the appropriate decisions on them.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin. 20 October 1987.

Law on 1988 Plan

PM211100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Second Edition p 1

["USSR Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To ratify the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, taking into account the amendments of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commissions, Industry Commissions, Energy Commissions, Transport and Communications Commissions, Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commissions, Agro-Industrial Complex Commissions, Science and Technology Commissions, Consumer Goods and Services to the Population Commissions, Housing and Municipal Services Commissions, Foreign Affairs Commissions, Health and Social Security Commissions, Public Education and Culture Commissions, Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women Commissions, Youth Affairs Commissions, and Nature Conservation and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources Commissions.

Article 2. To establish the following main indicators of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988:

(Increase as percentage of 1987 plan)

National income produced—4.3

Real per capita income—2.7

Social consumption funds—6.5

Labor productivity:

in industry—4.5

in construction—4

in railroad transport—7.5

Profit from the economic activity of state enterprises (associations) and organizations—7.9

Total retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade—2.6

Volume of sales of paid services to the population—11.9

Capital investments in the national economy from all sources of finance—3.6

Putting into practice the strong social policy elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, the implementation on a centralized basis of measures to improve the people's living standard is to be ensured:

The phased rise in wages for health and social security workers is to continue;

The introduction of new salaries and wage rates for workers in cultural sectors is to begin;

Regional coefficients are to be introduced on the wages of workers and employees for whom they are not already established in the northern rayons of Kirov Oblast and in nonproduction sectors in the northern and eastern regions of the Kazakh SSR;

Norms for the expenditure of funds on patient nutrition and the purchase of medical supplies and dressings in health care institutions are to be increased;

Free issuing of medical supplies is to be introduced for outpatient treatment of children up to the age of 3 and bronchial asthma patients, as well as concessionary issuing of medical supplies, with a payment of 50 percent of cost, for first and second category disabled persons whose disability resulted from an injury at work or occupational or general disease;

Norms for the expenditure of funds on the purchase of household equipment and mass cultural work are to be increased for children's homes and boarding schools of all types.

The sum of R4.1 billion is to be channeled from the USSR state budget into the implementation of new centralized measures and measures begun in 1987 to improve the people's living standard.

The extinguishing of state internal loans is to continue.

On the basis of the wide utilization of the opportunities offered by the new economic management conditions, there is to be a further increase in wage rates and salaries for workers in production sectors of the national economy out of the funds earned by the enterprises.

Funds and resources are to be allocated as a priority to resolving the housing problem and strengthening the health, improving the educational and cultural standard, and satisfying the spiritual requirements of Soviet people.

With a view to developing the material and technical base of the social sphere, the following facilities are to be commissioned in 1988 out of all sources of finance: housing with a total area of 128.9 million square meters, preschool institutions with 966,000 places, children's homes with 9,100 places, general educational schools with 1,668,500 places, boarding schools for orphans and

children left without parental care with 4,000 places, hospitals with 77,800 beds, and outpatient clinics for 197,900 consultations per shift.

Article 3. The USSR Council of Ministers, union republic councils of ministers, and USSR ministries, state committees, and departments, guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums, the basic guidelines for a radical restructuring of economic management approved by the June plenum, the decisions of the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the USSR Law "On the State Enterprise (Association)," are to ensure, in the course of implementation of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1988, the steady implementation of the party's economic strategy, the intensification of social production and enhancement of its efficiency, and the consistent, stage-by-stage creation of an integrated, efficient, and flexible system of economic management founded first and foremost on the principles of full economic accountability, self-capitalization, and self-financing and the strengthening of democratic principles in the activity of labor collectives and of their responsibility for the attainment of high end results in production and social development.

There is to be constant monitoring of the implementation of the USSR Law "On the State Enterprise (Association)" and strict observance of the rights granted to enterprises. Democratic principles are to be strengthened in every way in the management of processes of society's economic and social development. Real prerequisites are to be created for the realization of the personal interest of all working people in increasing production efficiency, and the collective contract and other progressive forms of labor organization and incentives are to be actively introduced. Economic competition between enterprises is to be developed, as a new form of socialist rivalry.

The labor collectives' efforts are to be focused on resolving the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress, ensuring the integration of science and production, and introducing into the national economy machinery and technology which is up to present-day requirements for society's development. A line of resource-saving and the all-around saving of raw materials, semifinished materials, fuel, energy, agricultural produce, and all natural resources is to be pursued actively.

Article 4. Soviets of people's deputies, guided by the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum on the restructuring of territorial management in the new economic management conditions, are to increase the effectiveness of leadership of the territories' development. Wider use is to be made of the rights granted to them for the comprehensive development of economic, social, and nature conservation tasks, the bringing into play of all

reserves for accelerating socioeconomic development, and the expansion of the construction of housing and sociocultural facilities and, taking into account the population's demand, the production of industrial and food consumer goods and of the volume of paid services by enterprises and organizations located on the territory under their jurisdiction. The development of cooperative forms and individual labor activity by citizens is to be promoted in every way.

Article 5. The USSR Council of Ministers is instructed to examine the proposals and observations set forth in the conclusion of the plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988, and also the proposals and observations put forward by deputies at sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and to take the appropriate decisions on them.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, the Kremlin. 20 October 1987.

Law on 1988 Budget

PM211105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Second Edition pp 1,2

["USSR Law on USSR State Budget for 1988"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To ratify the USSR State Budget for 1988 for revenue and expenditure submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, incorporating amendments made by the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Budget and Planning Commissions, Industrial Commissions, Energy Commissions, Transport and Communications Commissions, Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commissions, Agro-Industrial Complex Commissions, Science and Technology Commissions, Consumer Goods and Trade Commissions, Communal Housing and Municipal Economy Commissions, Foreign Affairs Commissions, Health and Social Security Commissions, Public Education and Culture Commissions, Maternity, Child Development, and Work and Life of Women Commissions, Youth Affairs Commissions, and Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources Commissions, to the sum of R443,645,321,000.

Article 2. To prescribe in the USSR State Budget for 1988 revenue to the sum of R407,253,959,000 from state and cooperative enterprises and organizations: turnover tax, payment for production capital and manpower resources, net surplus on profit, profit tax, income tax, and other revenue from the socialist economy.

Article 3. To prescribe in the USSR State Budget for 1988 expenditure to the sum of R241,035,473,000 on the financing of the national economy: the further development of heavy industry, the construction industry, light industry, the agro-industrial complex, transport, communal housing, and other sectors of the national economy.

Article 4. To prescribe in the USSR State Budget for 1988 allocations to the sum of R153,550,471,000 for sociocultural measures: for general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, specialized secondary schools, VUZ's, scientific research establishments, libraries, clubs, theaters, the press, television, radio broadcasting, and other educational and cultural measures; for hospitals, creches, sanatoria, and other health and physical culture establishments; and for pensions and benefits, including R58,708,350,000 for the state social insurance budget.

Article 5. To prescribe in the USSR State Budget for 1988 allocations for the country's defense to the sum of R20,244,000,000.

Article 6. To prescribe in the USSR State Budget for 1988 allocations for the maintenance of organs of state power, organs of state administration, courts, and the public prosecutor's office to the sum of R2,988,939,000.

Article 7. To ratify the union budget for 1988 for revenue and expenditure in the sum of R242,942,617,000.

Article 8. To prescribe the union republics' state budgets for 1988 for revenue and expenditure in the sum of R200,702,704,000, including the following for the union republics respectively:

	(in thousands of rubles)
RSFSR	110,101,916
Ukrainian SSR	33,163,567
Belorussian SSR	8,893,389
Uzbek SSR	9,011,754
Kazakh SSR	12,696,850
Georgian SSR	3,559,874
Azerbaijan SSR	3,361,046
Lithuanian SSR	3,961,586
Moldavian SSR	2,999,545
Latvian SSR	2,732,665
Kirghiz SSR	2,388,081
Tajik SSR	2,108,751
Armenian SSR	2,243,113
Turkmen SSR	1,683,213
Estonian SSR	1,797,354

Article 9. To ratify for 1988 the following amounts retained by [otchislenny v] the union republics' state budgets:

a) From turnover tax: RSFSR—89.9%; Ukrainian SSR—64.8%; Belorussian SSR—74.7%; Uzbek SSR—100%; Kazakh SSR—100%; Georgian SSR—98.8%; Azerbaijan SSR—78.6%; Lithuanian SSR—98.2%; Moldavian SSR—87.7%; Latvian SSR—70.6%; Kirghiz SSR—100%; Tajik SSR—100%; Armenian SSR—79.6%; Turkmen SSR—100%; Estonian SSR—98.7%;

b) From income tax from the population: Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR, Georgian SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Tajik SSR, Turkmen SSR, and Estonian SSR—100%.

To allocate from the union budget in 1988 the following: R1,883,647,000 for the Uzbek SSR State Budget; R2,540,866,000 for the Kazakh SSR State Budget; R556,079,000 for the Kirghiz SSR State Budget; R419,518,000 for the Tajik SSR State Budget; and R344,608,000 for the Turkmen SSR State Budget to finance measures provided for by the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1988.

Article 10. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to consider the proposals and observations contained in the summary submitted by the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Budget and Planning Commissions and other of their standing commissions pertaining to the USSR State Budget for 1988, and also the proposals and observations made by deputies at the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' sessions, and adopt corresponding decisions.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Kremlin, Moscow, 20 October 1987.

Razumovskiy Address

PM220945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 4

[Report by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission delivered at 20 October evening joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities: "On the Results of the Examination of Deputies' Proposals Put During the Discussion at the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Draft USSR Law 'On the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights'"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade deputies!

In connection with the instruction from the USSR Supreme Soviet given at the last session, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the legislative proposals

commissions of the chambers have examined the proposals and comments by deputies put during the discussion of the USSR draft Law on the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights.

The discussion of the draft law at the session and subsequent items in the press and letters from citizens attest that this law has received universal approval and is viewed as an important element of restructuring in the legal sphere.

This is the first time that such a law has been adopted in our country. It affects the interests of a wide range of citizens in resolving vitally important and sometimes complex questions.

That is why it is perfectly understandable that in discussing the draft at the session the deputies displayed heightened interest in it and voiced a number of proposals aimed at making individual clauses of the law more specific.

Allow me to report the results of the examination of these proposals.

The proposal submitted by deputy I.T. Taranov on granting the citizen the right to appeal against illegal actions by an official directly to the court irrespective of the preliminary appeal against these actions to a higher-ranking organ or official is deemed justified.

The citizen will thus be given the right to decide for himself how he can appeal against the actions of officials encroaching on his rights—whether to turn to the court after an appeal has been lodged against these actions to a higher-ranking official or organ or to turn directly to the court. This amendment largely accords with the demands of article 58 of the USSR Constitution and will in practice promote the prompt settling of complaints and the enhancement of officials' responsibility for the correct examination of citizens' submissions.

The introduction of this rule makes it necessary to introduce the relevant changes to articles 4 and 5 of the law.

It is deemed expedient to support also the proposal from deputies N.I. Malkov and I.T. Taranov on extending the general rules for bringing proceedings in civil law appealing against and protesting court decisions to decisions on appeals against officials' illegal actions.

That is why article 9 must indicate that it is possible to appeal against and protest a court appeal decision according to the rules for bringing civil law proceedings. The citizen will thus be given the right to appeal against court decisions to a higher-ranking court within the

cassation procedure and the chairman of the higher-ranking court will have the right to protest these decisions. The expansion of the legal defense of citizens' rights by granting the right of cassation appeal creates additional guarantees for ensuring legality.

At the same time other proposals which came in have been carefully examined. I shall dwell on them briefly.

A proposal was voiced to stipulate in the law a 4-month or 6-month deadline for submitting an appeal to the court upon the expiry of which the citizen would totally forfeit the right to submit an appeal. This simple solution of the question can scarcely be deemed justified. The month's deadline for appeal enshrined by the law, with the possibility of its extension by the court, seems to us better to ensure the defense of citizens' legal interests.

A proposal was also submitted on the law's specific definition of the list of actions by officials against which appeals can be lodged.

As the previous session had already noted, such a list, however broad, cannot provide for all life situations which arise between citizens and officials in various spheres of state and public life. The compilation of such a list will, voluntarily or involuntarily, ultimately restrict the citizen's right to defense against officials' illegal actions. That is why we should retain the principled provision of the Law providing for the possibility of appealing against any actions by officials with the exception of those specially regulated by criminal, civil, administrative, and other legislation.

It has been proposed to make the citizen responsible for legal costs in all cases where the court refuses to grant his appeal or to make the citizen responsible for these costs only when an appeal has been made for obviously slanderous purposes.

In this connection it should be stressed that the procedure for apportioning legal costs stipulated by the law proceeds from the interests of both citizens and officials. The court is granted the opportunity to resolve the question of costs by proceeding on each occasion from the specific situation, with a consideration for all circumstances in the case.

As for proposals on appealing to the court against decisions by collegial organs, as the previous session had already stated, appeals against these decisions can be made to the court only in the cases stipulated by USSR and union republic legislation.

As a whole the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the legislative proposals commissions proceeded from the premise that it is essential to accumulate experience of the application of the law in practice, to see the law in action so to speak and then, if the need arises, to make any other changes to it.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the chambers' legislative proposals commissions we ask you, comrade deputies, to support the proposals set forth above on introducing changes to the Law "On the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' rights." (Applause).

Nationalities Session Opens

LD201822 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 20 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At 1300, in the Session Hall of the chambers, the second session of the Soviet of Nationalities opened. In the Presidium were: Comrades Nikonov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Yazov, Biryukova and Dobrynin. Taking part in the debates on the reports were: Deputy Shnayder, chairman of the Kirov Kolkhoz in the Altay Kray; Deputy Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan Republic Trade Union Council; Deputy Tsurkanu, a brigade leader at the No 3 Building Directorate of the Kishinev house-building combine; Deputy Masaliyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia; Deputy Kamshalov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography; Comrade Sarkisyan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR; Deputy Gedzhenov, first secretary of the Mari Obkom of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan; Deputy Saul, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Umarov, first secretary of the Dzhizak Obkom of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan; and Deputy Plisov, chairman of the Krasnoyarsk Kray Executive Committee.

Petroleum Ministry Reorganized

LD161526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 16 Oct 87

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has reorganized the union republican Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and the USSR into the all-Union Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry of the USSR.

Talyzin Concluding Speech

PM211241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 87
Morning Edition pp 3-4

["Concluding Speech delivered by deputy N.V. Talyzin, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosplan" at 20 October evening joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The budget and planning and other permanent commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet have made a deep and detailed examination of all sections of the draft

State Plan for our country's economic and social development for 1988. The commissions have performed a large amount of work on the intensification of the plan's social orientation and the improvement of its degree of balance. Specific recommendations have been issued for resolving individual questions in a number of sectors of the national economy whose implementation will ensure the improvement of all organizational work on the fulfillment of the projected plans.

The Soviet of Nationalities and the Soviet of the Union have thoroughly discussed the draft State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1988 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers.

The coreports of the budget and planning and other permanent commissions and the deputies' speeches stressed that the plan targets are aimed at fulfilling the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress for the development of all sectors of material production and the fundamental acceleration of the solution of social questions. The budget and planning and other permanent commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet have sought opportunities for increasing the production and sale of consumer goods by a total of R159.4 million in retail prices. On the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers, allow me to report that these proposals have been examined and approved. The relevant specifications will be made to the 1988 plan. The conclusion of the budget and planning and other permanent commissions and the deputies' speeches drew attention to the need for the accelerated solution of many important questions of the development of the economy in 1988.

Deputies Comrades Pugo, Lobacheva, Alavidze, Maldonis, Gorshkov, Masol, and others have noted the shortage of material resources for housing and sociocultural construction. As has already been reported to you, the plan for 1988 provides for the commissioning of a total area of 128.9 million square meters of apartment blocks, which is 9.4 million square meters more than the 5-year plan target.

In the 1988 plan the volume of housing and sociocultural construction has been balanced against the necessary material resources. Considering the particular importance of this question, the government recently adopted special detailed resolutions on the accelerated development of the production of basic construction materials and high-quality decorating materials and of modern sanitation and other articles to meet the long-term program of housing and sociocultural construction.

Alongside measures implemented centrally exceptionally important significance attaches to the way in which work is organized to build up capacities for the production of construction materials by the union republics themselves. The union republic councils of ministers and the local soviets of people's deputies, making full use of their

broad new powers, must impart the necessary acceleration to all this great work. We must ensure the preferential production of materials compared with the pace of housing and social construction because it is essential to completely satisfy the domestic market with construction materials for sale to the population.

Deputies Comrades Alavidze, Belyakov, and Nazarbayev noted shortages in the balance of the population's monetary income and expenditure for individual regions and asked for additional commodity stocks to be allocated. With a view to the population's increasingly full provision with consumer goods, their production in 1988 is planned to be considerably in excess of the 5-year plan targets for that year. But there are still many enterprises which are standing aloof from the production of consumer goods and the rendering of various services to the population. In the process of executing the State Plan the local soviets of people's deputies, in accordance with their rights, must involve all enterprises on their territory in the production of good-quality goods and services. This is a good reserve for obtaining additional commodity stocks.

Special attention must be paid to improving the quality of consumer goods and updating their range. The USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed persistently to seek a fundamental improvement in the quality of output and services for the population, viewing this as a very important economic and political task. We cannot tolerate the fact that a certain proportion of light industry goods and local industry articles are spoiled and are sent to be put right or sometimes put on the shelves. The new economic mechanism does not allow poor-quality output to be produced with impunity. The production of high-quality output is the basic path for the effective work of the labor collectives and the improvement of their financial and economic position.

During the discussion of the plan proposals were also submitted for other important questions of the country's economic and social development.

On instructions from the USSR Council of Ministers allow me to report that all the proposals put in the conclusions of the budget and planning and other permanent commissions and raised in deputies' speeches will be examined attentively and the necessary decisions will be taken on them. The USSR Gosplan and the relevant ministries will report the results of the examination to the deputies and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade deputies! The budget and planning and other permanent commissions and the deputies who spoke proposed approving the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1988 with a consideration for the indicated amendments and thus adopt the USSR Law on the plan for this year. The 1988 plan, after its adoption, will become the program for the

practical activity of every labor collective. The fulfillment of the stepped-up targets outlined in the plan will require the full mobilization of forces and reserves and the implementation of a large amount of political, organizational, and economic work at all levels.

The acceleration of the restructuring process, the wide dissemination of the principles of full economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing, and the development of the labor collectives' initiative in accordance with the Law on the State Enterprise (Association) open up new opportunities for the plan's successful fulfillment.

Allow me to express the confidence that our country's working people will make every effort for the unconditional fulfillment of the plan and the implementation of the party's course toward the acceleration of socioeconomic development. (Applause).

Baku Institute Liquidated After Shortcomings
LD211415 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1300 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] This report is being broadcast for the first time today on the radio. It is a decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on serious inadequacies in the work of the Azerbaijan Institute of the National Economy. Here a check has revealed very crude violations of the established order of the selection of the student contingent [komplektovaniye kontingenta studentov]; the level of teaching is impermissibly low, as is the level of qualifications of a significant part of the teaching staff. The commission has listed as the main reasons for such inadequacies the intentional violation of state discipline, manifestations of unscrupulousness, an uncritical attitude to the state of affairs, and the formalism and showiness permitted by the leaders of the institute. The USSR Council of Ministers has issued a decision to liquidate the Azerbaijan Institute of the National Economy. Furthermore, it is considered essential for the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan to examine the question of the personal responsibility of the leaders of the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education for the permitted failure in work.

To take its place a branch of the Leningrad Finance and Economics Institute will be set up in Baku with daytime, evening, and external teaching. Those released from work will be rendered assistance in finding work. The students of the liquidated educational establishment will also be helped. The decision is to be published in the central press.

Council of Union Debates Economics
LD192353 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 19 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] This evening the first session of the Council of the Union was held in the Hall of Sessions of the chambers. The report of the standing commissions of the Council of

the Union on the state plan for economic and social development and the country's 1988 budget was delivered by Deputy (?Khanikov), deputy chairman of the chamber's budget and planning commission.

After that, discussion was opened on the reports. Speaking in the debate were Deputy Gorshkov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Masol, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Belyakov, second secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Deputy Zakharov, fitters team leader of the Leningrad Kirov Works Production Association; Deputy Konarev, USSR minister of Railways; Deputy Akhmedova, head of the prenatal unit of Dushanbe city clinic no. 8 of the Tajik SSR; deputy Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno Oblast committee of the Belorussian CP, and Deputy Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers.

Tomorrow the Supreme Soviet chambers will continue discussing the country's draft plan and budget for 1988.

1988 Draft Plan, Budget Discussed
PM161119 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 10 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Acceleration—the Main Direction"]

[Text] The 2d year of the 5-year plan is on the home straight. A joint session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission and representatives of other permanent commissions discussed 9 October how the ideas and plans of the RSFSR's working people can be converted into concrete action.

Speaking at the session, V.P. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, discussed in detail the progress in restructuring the work of soviets in the republic and questions of strengthening their role and responsibility in implementing party policy. A particular aspect in preparing the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for the coming year, he noted, is its widespread discussion by deputies locally—in oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics. The permanent commissions mainly concentrated their attention on the search for ways to implement the tasks of the coming year.

In connection with the coming session of the republic's Supreme Soviet its presidium had instructed the permanent commissions to examine beforehand the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR submitted by the RSFSR Government for 1988 and the report on the implementation of the 1986 budget. They were instructed to prepare conclusions on them which would be taken into account in the session's documents.

Such an instruction is traditional but now it has a particular feature. This is that the coming working year is the turning point of the 5-year plan, and all prerequisites must be created for successfully approaching its completion. The presidium, proceeding from the party's instructions, recommended that the permanent commissions, when analyzing the draft plan and budget, focus attention on giving full consideration to working people's interests and needs and key problems in the development of the economy, science, and culture.

In accordance with these recommendations the deputies listened to the draft plan and budget for the coming year and reports on progress in fulfilling the plan in the current year and the implementation of the 1986 budget. N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, and A.A. Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finances, spoke on these questions.

It was noted that so far this year high rates of development have been secured in practically all sectors of the RSFSR's national economy. At the same time still not all reserves have been brought into play in the republic's economy, and in a number of sectors acceleration is hardly noticeable and restructuring has not involved all working collectives. The importance of further work on improving economic methods of leadership and making full use of production, scientific, and technical potential, labor resources, the new conditions of management on the basis of economic accountability, self-capitalization, and self-financing, and the opportunities of the USSR Law on State Enterprises (Associations) is stressed in the draft plan and budget. Particular attention is paid to increasing the social thrust of the draft plan and budget, ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of such tasks as the prompt allocation of material and other resources for the construction of housing, sociocultural, and leisure facilities, and creating all the conditions for implementing the social program planned by the party. It is essential to develop the initiative and creativity of the working people more widely, without which the growth of the people's prosperity is impossible.

Thirteen joint preparatory commissions from among the permanent commissions have been formed for the preliminary examination of the RSFSR draft plan and budget for next year and other questions. Procedures and deadlines for examining the drafts have been established.

T.G. Ivanova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; S.I. Chistoplyasov, secretary of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and leaders of republic ministries and departments took part in the session.

Journalist's Death Linked to 'Illegal Arrest'

AU211234 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 21 (AFP)—A Soviet newspaper has linked the death last July of a Ukrainian journalist to his "illegal arrest" after he published critical material which led to the sacking of a local KGB officer.

The paper *Meditsinskaya Gazeta* said that journalist Viktor Berkhin, "unfortunately, did not recover after his illegal arrest". The journalist died last July, more than seven months after the affair.

Mr Berkhin attracted national attention after his arrest, which drew criticism for running counter to the "glasnost" (openness) policies of the Soviet leadership.

The paper said that local officials decided to "get rid of" Mr Berkhin who had "upset regional party bosses" with his reports in the newspaper *Sovetskiy Shakter* (*Soviet miner*).

Three other people were arrested in the attempt to accuse Mr Berkhin of attending illegal screenings of foreign pornographic video-cassettes, the paper said.

The journalist, who was charged with "hooliganism" after prolonged questioning and injections, refused to admit the charges, and was released after a state prosecutor intervened.

Two other prosecutors connected with Mr Berkhin's arrest were fired last November.

TV To Show Stalin Film at Gorbachev Request

LD212109 Hamburg DPA in German 1404 GMT
21 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow (DPA)—A documentary film of the funeral of Soviet dictator Josef Stalin apparently will be shown for the first time on Soviet television next Monday. The film "*Risiko*," by Soviet director Dmitriy Barshevskiy, also contains scenes with then-secret service chief Lavrentiy Beriya, and arrests of scientists in the years of the Stalin terror.

A DPA Western film expert said today that at the wish of party leader Mikhail Gorbachev the film, which was originally intended for the cinema, has been included in the television program at short notice. The 90-minute film was completed by Moscow's Gorkiy Film Studio only at the end of July, he said. According to the information, a Berlin archive made historical film available, but most of the material came from Soviet sources.

The film also deals with the invention of the first atom bomb and the nuclear race between the United States of America and the USSR. Scenes from the nuclear accident at Chernobyl and the explosion of the U.S. *Challenger* rocket also are shown.

Butenko Interviewed on Personality Cult

AU161437 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian
15 Oct 87 p 4

[Interview with Anatoliy Butenko, chief of the section on general problems of world socialism at the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by Vasil V. Zakhariyev—date and place not given]

[Text] Anatoliy Butenko, a distinguished Soviet professor and doctor of philosophical sciences, head of the section on general problems of world socialism of the

Economics of the World Socialist System Institute with the USSR Academy of Sciences, participated in the recent Bulgarian-Soviet theoretical seminar on the subject "Dialectics of Politics and Ideology under the Conditions of Present-Day Socialism" which took place in Bansko. A representative of our editorial board met him and interviewed him on certain questions of restructuring:

[Zakhariev] Comrade Professor, why has the need for a thorough revolutionary restructuring of the economic and social structure of society in the Soviet Union arisen after 70 years of socialist construction?

[Butenko] This is determined by two factors: The first is related to the circumstance that in 70 years of Soviet government in our country numerous forms of economic development and management of society, that applied in the past but became outdated a long time ago have accumulated, and certain distortions have emerged along with them. This makes it necessary to radically restructure the existing economic system, but naturally, only for the purpose of improving socialism.

The second factor is that over those 70 years our country has accumulated not only positive but also negative experience of development, and this applies not only to the Soviet Union but also to the other socialist countries—a situation that did not exist before. These are the main reasons in my view.

[Zakhariev] In an interview for *Moskovskaya Pravda* you said that we should not explore the past just for the sake of digging into it, but because it is impossible to resolve present and future tasks correctly without an accurate and full understanding of the shortcomings and mistakes committed in the past. Can you comment on this thought?

[Butenko] We are actually going back to the period of the personality cult not because we want to dig into the past but because it is necessary to know what we should take with us into the future and what we should leave behind, and because, as Marx said, the past is a nightmare that weighs heavily on the minds of the living. Many ideas, formulas, and notions about socialism originated in that period. We have propagated these ideas that accumulated in the past for several decades and they are still alive in our society. Until we have subjected them to a critical analysis and freed ourselves of incorrect notions and ideas about socialism, we cannot advance further. We must now consider socialism itself from a new angle, we must develop our contemporary ideas about socialism in a new way. Our views require changes in the socioeconomic structure which has been established in our society.

If we must openly describe the innovations that we have in mind for our country, the question should be asked in the following way: is it right to assume that this was just a personality cult, was it not something more serious

than the mere overrating of the role played by an individual personality? This is a great scientific and political question, which is now being discussed in the scholarly circles of Soviet society. The following question is being discussed today as well, namely: can we assume that Stalin just committed mistakes, or is it not more correct to think that this was a conscious policy, the deliberate elimination of Lenin's followers [guardiya] who prevented Stalin from implementing his despotism? If this should be true, it is a much more serious problem and we should not talk about simple shortcomings in this connection. This interpretation is a new factor as well, compared with interpretations of the past.

Why is it necessary to adopt a new attitude to the evaluations made at the 20th and 22d CPSU Congresses? The point is that Stalin was not alone. It would be ridiculous to explain all these negative phenomena on the basis of the argument that Stalin alone, with his human failures and ill-intentioned actions, was the cause of everything. The truth is that at that time certain social forces existed that supported him. He represented their interests and came to power with their support. It was through them that he implemented his policy. These were, above all, administrative-bureaucratic forces. This is an important problem that must be analyzed. In my opinion these forces prevented the decisions of the 20th and 22d Congresses from being implemented and contributed to the elimination of those people who were engaged in the practical implementation of the decisions adopted by these two congresses. This is why the decisions did not produce the expected results. We still have many things to explain, such as the questions who and why, with whose assistance, and to what purpose, did this and that happen—these are all questions that were not asked at the 20th and 22d Congresses. However, they are very important for our society. I even think that this is a new postulate on the question of the personality cult in comparison with the postulates of the 20th and 22d Congresses.

[Zakhariev] Do you think that there is mutual impact between the restructuring processes in the individual fraternal countries? To what extent is this being implemented?

[Butenko] If you are talking about the management of restructuring from one center, then this is impossible, and such a postulate is even unthinkable under the present circumstances, since each country has not only its own, specific, national conditions and potentials, but also its own party and state, its form of relations between social groups and forces. Every party exercises the sovereign right of selecting its path toward innovation and implementation of the principles of socialism. Therefore, there is no point, in my opinion, in considering the existence of some kind of central outside organ that is in charge of coordinating these actions or of guaranteeing the actions of all states.

There is another thing and that is that no party and country can develop in a state of isolation. Individual parties and countries are placed in a certain system of mutual relations. Everything that is being accomplished in the Soviet Union, and I am talking about restructuring, cannot help having an influence on the other states.

Every step forward in connection with the criticism of the mechanism that has held back our development reflects upon the mechanisms of the other countries as well. Such a mechanism, in principle, exists, despite all the different peculiarities. If we do not merely criticize our mechanism and lay it bare from an ideological-theoretical point of view, but also destroy it in order to create a mechanism of acceleration, in the long run our example will primarily influence the socialist countries and not the capitalist states. I think that, in this connection, every party is evaluating its past development and is trying to participate in the process of restructuring, in the process of renewing socialism, in order to endow it with the most modern forms.

We are very grateful to the BCP for inviting us to discuss some vitally important questions connected with the development of our two countries. We have had an opportunity to become widely acquainted with the documents of your party's Central Committee July Plenum. We pointed out that the CPSU's postulates on the people's self-management in respect of the relations between party and state and on the need for restructuring in the party's role, a subject on which a party conference will be convened in our country, are in line with the problems discussed at the BCP Central Committee July Plenum. We in the USSR will certainly be relying on the experience of the other fraternal parties in drawing up the relevant recommendations. This is an immediate duty and function of our institute.

Restructuring Social Science Discussed

LD132306 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 12 October carries its 90-minute "Problems, Searches, Solutions" program, presented by Voznesenskiy. The topic for this program is "the social sciences in restructuring." Participating in the program are Georgiy Lukich Smirnov, director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Samsonov, chief research assistant at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of History, and Academician; Nikolay Ivanovich Lapin, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy, and doctor of philosophical sciences; Tatyana Ivanova Zaslavskaya, head of the Department of Sociological Problems at the Institute of Economics and the Organization of Industrial Production of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, president of the Soviet Sociological Association, and Academician; Veniamin

Fedorovich Yakovlev, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Soviet Legislation, and doctor of legal sciences; and Abel Gezovich Aganbegyan, academician secretary at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Economics department.

Voznesenskiy begins the program by saying: "We all see that restructuring is gaining momentum, but we see and sense a certain resistance to this process, resistance by obsolete forms of economic management and by structures for managing the economy and society as a whole; resistance in our very mentality, the mentality of people who want changes but do not always know certain resistance to this process, resistance by how to achieve them; resistance from those who find that revolutionary changes are really not to their liking since such changes threaten their prosperity, which is not always deserved.

"Thus, what is the role of social sciences in the renewal of our society that has begun and is impending? What is Lenin's ideological heritage, and how are it and the October Revolution being used today? What is science today doing to overcome the braking mechanism and create a mechanism to speed restructuring? These are the problems we would like to discuss today, in answering your questions. The first question is addressed to Georgiy Lukich Smirnov. Proceeding from the fact that the 70 years of the history of our state also means the history of our Communist Party, (Aleksandr Sergeyevich Lenin), a teacher at an institute of higher education, asks Georgiy Lukich: Will a multi-volume history of the CPSU be published and prepared afresh? How is work on a new text book about the party's history going? Will the minutes of party congresses and conferences be republished, and will an anthology on CPSU history be published? Over to you."

To this, Smirnov answers: "It seems to me that this question already contains its own answer to a certain extent, and an affirmative answer. In fact, the historical analysis contained in the materials from the 27th party congress and the January and June plenums of the party's Central Committee, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speeches, has already virtually predetermined the need for new approaches to the party's history and, consequently, for the creation of a multivolume party history, and indeed for new text books on party history. True, one must say that in our country there are extremes in approaches to covering party history. Some believe that everything written on party history is true and that nothing should be reviewed. Others believe the history must be rewritten almost from back to front. Maybe I am exaggerating slightly, but that is how things stand, more or less. Indeed, many periods need to be studied anew on the basis of documentation and historical fact. I will answer the next question regarding a textbook on party history."

Smirnov continues: "It is well known that the Ministry of Higher Education announced this May a competition for a text book on party history for establishments of

higher education. I believe it will last until the end of 1988, and of course it is now up to the specialists to participate. Evidently not just those collectives that enter the competition, but also the Institute of Marxism-Leninism as well as other research and scientific establishments, subfaculties, and other collectives will be working on a single volume book on party history. Will the minutes of congresses and conferences be published? Yes, of course they will be published."

To the question about an anthology, Smirnov says: "The Ministry of Education's idea is that the anthology will be a two volume one and will be prepared for technical establishments of higher education. As for the arts, I think teaching here should be based on primary sources."

Continuing the discussion, Voznesenskiy notes that two viewers have just called in questions on the previous subject. Voznesenskiy asks: "What is being done to prepare new monographs and textbooks on the most recent history of the USSR and on the history of the CPSU, which Georgiy Lukich was discussing, that will shed some light on the real life and the whole truth about the ground that has been covered? This is asked by Comrade (Bozilevskaya), and (Vyacheslav Semenovich) puts the question like this: Do Soviet historians plan, and how soon in the foreseeable future, to eliminate the so-called blank spots in the history of the Soviet state? When can one expect an interpretation of the results of this work; when is the publishing of the fourth edition of the *Great Soviet Encyclopedia*, reported on for more than a year by the mass media, planned?"

Samsonov then notes that the History Department at the Academy of Sciences decided recently to instruct the Institute of History of the USSR to prepare a single volume book on the history of Soviet society. Samsonov says he knows that another collective of historians are advocating the preparation of a two volume concise history of the USSR from ancient times to the present.

Voznesenskiy then moves on to another viewer's question about why public opinion polls are not conducted in the Soviet Union among all sections of the population. This question is directed at Zaslavskaya, who first gives a definition of sociology and adds that it is particularly important in restructuring as it plays the role of feedback from the grass roots to the governing bodies, telling the government how the new policies are being perceived locally. Zaslavskaya asks: "Are these new ideas really being implemented, or are they perhaps reaching the local level in a distorted form, meeting resistance from certain groups of the population?" She says that in the past polls were not comprehensive, but he notes that a decision was made recently to organize an All-Union Center for Studying Public Opinion, primarily on basic social and economic matters. It is being attached to the AUCCTU and the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. A whole network of other organizations for studying public opinion will be set up to look at a broad

range of sociopolitical issues. The new All-Union Center will have the most up-to-date equipment, she continues, noting that the Soviet Union has something to learn here from other countries, including socialist ones.

Voznesenskiy then turns the discussion to economics and asks Aganbegyan: "How do you regard the idea of possibly switching individual union republics to full financial autonomy?"

Aganbegyan replies: "I think the link between the contribution of an individual republic to the country's unified national economic complex and the quantity of resources—means that remain in the given republic primarily for the purpose of mass consumption, but also accumulation—should be strengthened. But to speak of financial autonomy as we relate this concept to the enterprise or to the association, I think, is scarcely appropriate. Such macroeconomic indicators as national income come in to play here. In our country a unified regional policy is pursued with regard to the republic. The republics are at differing levels of economic and social development, and while they form part of a unified national economic complex, it would be wrong to move in the direction of such an atomization of them. For example, from the experience of certain other countries, such as Yugoslavia, we see that excessive movement toward such narrowly defined self-recouping regarding territorial units has, perhaps, more negative aspects than positive ones. I mentioned Yugoslavia because I have just returned from there, and I discussed this matter with colleagues there. The Yugoslav comrades want precisely to strengthen such a unified principle, an integration principle, for the state."

Turning to another topic, Voznesenskiy asks: "Why is the article in the USSR Criminal Code on liability for persecution for criticism not applied, and the same with article on liability for slander? Why is it that members of the CPSU who have abused office and committed other criminal misdemeanors are punished, in the view of the comrade at least, almost exclusively with reprimands? Such punishment, if you would call it that, only undermines people's faith in justice and restructuring. This is the view of (Anatoliy Nikolayevich Chernoborodka) from the settlement of Volodarka in Kiev Oblast. Journalist Comrade (Cherkizov) asks whether the law on the press and the law on information will be accepted for nationwide discussion, and whether amendments and corrections will be made to the law on appealing against illegal actions, as was recently proposed by *Izvestiya*."

Yakovlev responds, saying "I do not think that is quite so, that the articles in the criminal Code on liability for persecution for criticism are not applied; this is less true still with regard to liability for slander. Our judicial system has had a considerable number of cases of criminal liability for slander. As far as liability for persecution for criticism is concerned, indeed, this is a comparatively new corpus delicti, and indeed the practice of

bringing cases under this article, this corpus delicti, is not yet large scale; I think that, to a certain extent, this depends on the general level of our legal standard.

"In order for the law to function, really function, it is essential that it be known not only by those who apply it directly, that is lawyers and the law-enforcement bodies, but primarily by the citizens who must, or rather can, use the law to protect their rights and interests. Consequently the effect of the law, in particular the protection of rights and of course the discharge of obligations to society, depends to an enormous degree on the extent to which our citizens have a command of this legal instrument, an instrument intended to protect their rights. I think the higher the level of legal standards, of legal enlightenment and legal education, the more effective those means of protection under discussion here will be.

"As far as the second question is concerned—why is it that party members who have abused office and committed other criminal misdemeanors are punished almost exclusively by reprimands—I can hardly agree with this. On the contrary, Lenin's directive is well known that the higher the leader's position, the more responsibility he bears; and moreover, one of the fundamental manifestations of social justice is equality under the law. This principle is laid down in our legislation and legal system, so once again the whole question lies in our promoting by common efforts the realization of these principles put forth in our legislation."

Voznesenskiy then says: "Veniamin Fedorovich, perhaps we should stress here, knowing with what resolution local party organs and the party control committee are currently working to purge the party's ranks of people who are compromising the title of Communists and so on, perhaps we should clearly stress Lenin's thought—a thought currently being put into practice more consistently—that the Communist primarily bears party responsibility that is, as we know, at times extremely serious. But this does not save him at all—I mean from the point of view of ideals practiced in less than ideal circumstances—this does not save him from criminal or administrative liability in accordance with our legislation." To this Yakovlev replies: "Quite right. It is well known that in the recent period we have had quite a few criminal cases brought in which those involved occupied quite high posts. They have been brought to strict account for breaching Soviet laws."

Voznesenskiy then turns to Lapin and asks when there will be changes in the work of editorial offices to ensure greater discussion of social sciences. Lapin replies that this depends primarily on the editorial offices of journals, citing the work under way in his own philosophical journal to invigorate its debating. He concludes by noting the growing amount of mail his journal is receiving, that this depends on the editorial offices, on the authors and on the readers. Voznesenskiy notes that

discussion is having a very beneficial effect on the social sciences, and Lapin adds that it is necessary to raise the standard of the discussion in this area.

Voznesenskiy then says: "We now have a question from Comrade (Melnikova) for Aleksandr Mikhaylovich. What is your view on the individual in history? There is also another question I would like to give to Georgiy Lukich, of almost the same nature. The question is from Comrade (Klunichenko), from Zaopozhhye: Are there objective reasons why Lenin was the only one of the past leaders to avoid big mistakes in leading the country? Is a significant dependence of the situation in the country on the will of one person an essential condition for the existence of our state?"

Samsonov answers, saying: "The role of the individual in history is a question that has long been discussed in history and in philosophy. I think one may agree with the assessment provided in his time by Georgiy Valentino-vich Plekhanov on the role of the individual in history, and the assessments of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The role of the individual in history is indubitable, and that of outstanding individuals is the more so. At the same time, it is not the individual, even an outstanding one, who determines the historical process; the deciding role here is played by the masses, the people."

To this, Smirnov adds: "Yes, yes. I think the question is leading our listeners somewhat, and not entirely in the right direction because this ignores the very viewpoint of Vladimir Ilich Lenin on the processes of history and the activity of leaders. It was none other than Lenin who stressed on more than one occasion that it is impossible to do the great deed we have set out to do and to build the sort of state we are building without mistakes; it is not possible. He recognized that we have made many mistakes, especially in the first months and the first years of the revolution. In general, this is, as they say, a textbook truth; one can hardly connect Lenin with error-free activity.

"As for the second half of the question, it is also formulated fairly intricately: Is it true that our country is directly connected, or is the situation in the country directly connected with the will of one person? Well, we know of some period: in particular, this refers to the so-called personality cult period, but one could also mention other periods. If one is to speak of regular patterns, of what is organically inherent in socialism, then of course it is the development of a broad, democratic system of rule and self-rule. But I think our entire present restructuring is connected with an intense, collective work by our entire leadership. On the other hand, we know that there is no leadership without a leader [rukovodstva bez liderstva] and cannot be. Naturally, the leader is active, while the overall meaning of collective leadership is that each contributes his own talents, his efforts, his capabilities to the common cause, which determines the success of the common cause."

Voznesenskiy then asks: "Abel Gezovich, interest has now risen in the economic ideas of the first decade of Soviet rule. Is there to be research, and is a book to be published on the development of Soviet economic thought, including in the twenties and thirties? This is asked by war and labor veteran (Leonif Borisovich Barillin)."

Aganbegyan responds: "You know a few years ago there was a big seven volume edition completed, called the *History of Soviet Economics*, where one can find many answers to this question, although public life is developing and if we were to write it today this book might have been fuller and better, and so on. Now there is indeed much attention being paid both to New Economic Policy and to the approach to industrialization. The Institute of Economy of the Academy of Sciences is now preparing such a big work on the history of economic reforms. We have rich experience; perhaps not everybody knows it. It feels it will be an interesting work."

Aganbegyan then discusses another book about the history of Soviet economics, and continues: "We also want to hear what the economists of the past have to say: Our country is rich in major economists, many of whom were illegally repressed at one time. Recently there was the rehabilitation, for example, of such a famous agrarian economist as (Chayanov), the major Soviet and Russian economist Kondratyev, whose lengthy cycles are to this day the subject of international conferences and have engendered whole directions in economic science. We are now working and soon hope to publish books by Chayanov. The All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences under the leadership of its president, who is incidentally an economist, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, our academician, who is working on this. We also want to prepare books by Kondratyev, and some other authors."

Aganbegyan goes on to express the hope that the history of economic thought in the USSR will be an expanding topic. Voznesenskiy then asks Zaslavskaya whether one can distinguish a truly scientific conclusion from an opinion. She says that empirical evidence can be used in economics, and that in sociology the important thing is to ensure that you are working with representative data.

Next, Lapin answers a listener's question about what truth, in general, is. Voznesenskiy then presents the next topic: "Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, there are quite a few questions like that from Comrade (Polyakov) and a number of other comrades concerning the existence of what we call the special storage facilities, some sort of stocks in libraries and archives that are not yet accessible for broad use either by scholars or by people who want to study their country's history in general. What is your attitude to this phenomenon, and—this is the main thing—what processes are going on in this sphere, if there are any going on?"

Samsonov answers: "Obviously my attitude to this problem is the same as the questioner's: I want these special storage facilities to open their doors more widely, primarily to researchers. As for what is going on, something is being done, but as I see it, up to now, far from everything has been done yet."

Smirnov then interjects: "Over the past few months there has been a fairly rapid and increasing transfer of special books to general rooms, and an expansion in the use of the archives. I can only talk about the central party archive: Recently there has been an expansion in the use of 24 sections, and 11 sections have been reopened. This is not, of course, the dream of many researchers, but a process denoting a trend."

Aganbegyan then answers questions on how prices affect restructuring, talking in general terms of the essentials of restructuring, the importance of profitability in deciding prices, the history of pricing in USSR. He then says: "The decisions of the June plenum of the party Central Committee envisage that we will carry out a reform in price setting. This will probably be the first time that there will be a universal reform, universal in that it will first affect all types of prices, namely wholesale prices of industry, tariffs, procurement prices for agricultural produce, and retail prices. And all of this must be done as a unit, since we all understand the interwoven nature of these prices. That is one matter."

"The second question concerns not only a reform and change in prices, but there will also be a reform in the system of price setting itself. As I see it, the sphere of centralized established prices from above will be sharply reduced and restricted to only the most important goods. But even these prices will not be established arbitrarily, but taking account of the socially necessary expenditure, efficiency, and the level of world prices and the current relationship of supply and demand, and possibilities for influencing it. But a considerable number of prices will be contractual, free; there will be a very strong, a very serious change in price formation. All of these measures are intended for 1989 to 1990 because we need very serious and large-scale work to be done. In general, my view—and not just mine—is that the price reform is one of the main linchpins supporting the whole system of management, and for that reason it is a key question."

Voznesenskiy then asks Aganbegyan about how free prices will be and what part state control should play. Aganbegyan replies: "When we talk about free and contractual prices, this does not mean arbitrary, it does not mean naturally evolving in the bad sense of the word. Prices will be determined by a whole range of circumstances. It is a matter of setting prices in conditions where production should be subordinate to the tasks of satisfying public demand, where the producer produces goods according to consumer demand. Properly speaking, it is the customer who is the main controller. But you

are quite right: The functions of overall state control of prices and regulating the process of price setting must definitely belong to the state, and there can be no two ways about this."

Voznesenskiy then asks Yakovlev a question from a viewer who feels that teaching of law has been reduced in higher education lately. Yakovlev agrees that there is such a regrettable trend, even though there has been praise abroad for the way law has been taught in Soviet schools. Yakovlev stresses the role of legal education in developing people's feeling for morality and civic awareness.

Voznesenskiy then turns to Zaslavskaya with the question: "There is a wave of articles in the press about the colossal losses of agricultural produce because of poor storage, plain theft and negligence of collective farmers. Won't the money from a rise in food prices, which Academician Zaslavskaya calls for, cover these abuses? That is how Comrade (Malyshev), a science worker, puts the question."

Zaslavskaya answers, saying: "I shall try to answer as briefly as possible. I do indeed think it necessary from an economic point of view to increase retail prices for some food products which at present are sold at a price much lower than their cost, which brings very bad results, both economic and social. But at the same time I strongly emphasize that the extra funds the state will receive from sale of these products at higher prices should be returned, to the last kopeck, to the same people, the population, through a corresponding increase in wages, pensions, and grants. Thus, these funds cannot go to offset these irrational losses. As far as the losses and combating them is concerned, as a result of reform, as a result of restructuring, these losses will inevitably be reduced; we will then be able to lower the retail prices for food products, because the real expenditure of society on production of them will be reduced. Thus there is indeed a link here, but not the one the questioner imagines, which seems to me (?is not sensible)."

Voznesenskiy then says: "Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, I have given you some things there; you do not seem to have managed to take them all in so far, but perhaps you would reply in general terms somehow to the questions of elimination of the so-called blank spots in our history, both in the period of the Patriotic War, and in general during the whole history of our 70 years of development. What is the approach here, what are the prospects for the reading public and for science?"

Samsonov responds: "Well, it seems to me that first of all, we need a proper understanding of this problem. The fact that there exist blank spots in covering history is an undisputable one for everyone; this concerns history with the names removed, missing pages of history, pages with embellishments, and much more. These blank spots must be eliminated, and historical works must meet what is demanded by Marxist-Leninist methodology.

History must be truthful, with all its contradictions, complexity, and sometimes tragedy. The problem of eliminating the blank spots is a problem which, I would like to say to start with, has been brought about by no means by historians, or at any rate, not just by historians, but by certain objective conditions that have either forced or have forbidden them to expand on all the actual events of history.

"So it is necessary for historians to cover historical events really objectively, boldly, concealing nothing. But a historian must be given conditions for this. How can a historian cover, for instance, the history of our Soviet society, when the documents are inaccessible to him? That is, I do not mean to say that documents in general are not accessible, but many documents, and precisely those that are needed for there to be no blank spots, are inaccessible to him. You see, I am mostly involved with the history of the Great Patriotic War and the Second World War. For example, I would like to quote the full text of the decision of the State Defense Committee of 15 October 1941. This is the evacuation order for Moscow. The contents of the order are known, in paraphrase, but not in a full version. Meanwhile, there are details in it that sketch out in an exceptionally forceful way all the complexity and drama of the situation in autumn 1941 in our capital. Why is it that we cannot get hold of this document and publish it?

"Or, something I have spoken and written about repeatedly, the Order of the People's Defense Commissar, Order No 227 of 28 July 1942, or order 0-270 of 16 August 1941. To show all of history just as it was, with all its crises and all its tragedies, what the researcher needs mainly is the documents, access to these documents. And that is not all. Let us say an historian has familiarized himself with a document. He has written a book in which history comes out as it was in fact. But he has to publish the book, and then problems arise which we have already touched on in passing. That is, the problem of the author and the editor: The editors, not just of a magazine, and not just in connection with discussions, but also the editor of a publishing house; it is everything connected with the route from the author to the reader.

"What are needed are objective conditions promoting the elimination of these blank spots, and promoting an historian being able to work fruitfully, without being subjected to reproaches for not being objective."

Voznesenskiy then asks Lapin to discuss education in terms of personal development, and its role in restructuring. Lapin replies to several questions he has been given, dwelling on the changes needed in philosophical education to avoid presenting the individual as some generalized concept. Nobody can be forced to become a fully aware individual; humane methods must be used, and part of this is that a person's whole environment must be a humane one, says Lapin.

He adds: "Another question is connected with attitudes to religion, the attitude of new thinking, and new thinking is one of the most important components in educating an aware citizen, and in general an aware member of contemporary human society, of all of mankind. What is its attitude to religion? I think the answer to this question is something like this: Religion is an expression of a religious, that is nonscientific, world view; but the new thinking is in principle a scientific thinking, and in this sense it opposes religion. However, here it is very important that this opposition should not be dogmatic, not declaratory, but that it should rest on a profound study of the actual reality which gives rise to and nurtures religious awareness; and, on the other hand, that it should form a collection of scientifically grounded arguments to persuade ever greater masses of people as to the correctness and truth of the scientific thinking, and the new thinking above all."

Next Lapin answers a question about how to foster good relations between people and on whether an institute for such a purpose could be established.

Yakovlev then answers a question about the press law, saying that it is a question for the Supreme Soviet.

Zaslavskaya discusses the value of referenda as public opinion polls, as opposed to the current practice of nationwide discussion of major new legislation in the USSR. She talks about the status of sociology, defending it as a science.

Smirnov then says: "Comrades are primarily interested in the accessibility of previously unpublished material. I want to cite specific figures showing that this process of publishing Lenin's works in particular is increasing. For example, over the past few years we have had published, in connection with the biochronicle, following the third edition, more than 6,000 new Lenin documents, while in the forthcoming new, sixth edition, which we have now begun, it is intended that there will be somewhere in the area of over 500 new documents. We are already selecting them. Here, for some reason or other, the question is posed to the effect that supposedly the letter to Congress, the so-called Lenin's testament, has not been published. Nothing of the sort. Read Volume 45, page 343-406-63 pages—all the Lenin documents known as the letter to the Congress or the testament have been published in this edition. I can also say that in recent years more than 1,000 new documents have been published from the CPSU Central Committee, resolutions and correspondence of the Central Committee with local party organizations, 250 documents of the MVD; so the process is continuing. We would like it to go quicker, I agree, but nevertheless it is not the immobile situation that comrades sometimes think it is."

Smirnov goes on to discuss party talks outside congress. Samsonov is then asked to comment, and he says: "(Sergey Viktorovich Shumikhin) asks should there not be a government decision adopted firmly defining the

order of opening and closing the archive materials, to establish the categories of archive documents and so forth. I think it would be very good if such a decision were made.

"What role does the moral factor play in war, in the battle for Moscow, the role of Stalin? The people knew: Stalin is in Moscow. Yes, indeed, in the battle for Moscow and in the final stage in our victory in the battle for Moscow an enormous role was played by the moral factor, because, the purely material correlation of forces was not in favor, but we not only held the front at Moscow but were able to counterattack and then go on a general offensive. The presence of Stalin in Moscow played a positive role. A question: If one can learn lessons from the past, why is it that today we are not disclosing the material and human losses in carrying out, with the distortions that took place, direct collectivization in the thirties? I think this will await its turn for research, which the historians will be conducting in eliminating the blank spots. Why is Stalin is blamed for everything, including the repression? Well, one cannot blame just Stalin, and the fact that the main responsibility lay with him can be in doubt."

Samsonov continues: "There is this question: Why will I not reply through the paper *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya* to the writer (Stadnyuk), who published an open letter addressed to me in connection with my criticism of his novel *War*, about the fate of the first command on the western front, the shooting of General Pavlov, and others. I sent my answer immediately, on 1 July precisely. Unfortunately, it has still not been published. I can only hope that my reply, like the numerous other responses, will appear on the pages of this, and perhaps another, paper or magazine.

"Another question: Why did I sharply change my assessment of Stalin's role recently? Well, this is a misunderstanding, to put it mildly, academically, which proceeds precisely from the letter of the writer (Stadnyuk), in which Ivan Matveyevich accused me of such a frivolous change of view, and in confirmation cites my article published in 1951, a pamphlet published in 1952, where indeed the tone I adopted was that accepted throughout the country. I do not know a single writer who would have written differently while Stalin was alive, but he also mentioned my book published in 1981, *The Defeat of the Wehrmacht at Moscow*. I hope that this was an involuntary falsification, but it was a falsification. There is nothing of the sort in that book. In general, after the 20th party congress, my attitude to Stalin, as an historian and as a citizen, like that of millions of other Soviet people, sharply changed. I have not changed it. I have not changed it—from the 20th congress up to the present day I cannot be accused of it in a single one of my works."

Voznesenskiy then asks Aganbegyan to answer questions he has been given; Aganbegyan dwells on general aspects of the economics of restructuring, stressing that

improvements in the economy are intended to make life better for people. To a question concerning income tax, Aganbegyan says: "Why have we so far not even discussed the question of introducing a direct progressive tax? This is the most democratic and just form of exacting taxes. It seems to me that thus far we have not been raising this question because the income for the overwhelming majority of inhabitants in our country comes primarily through payment for labor, that is, a single form of income. The matter of progressive taxation arises when there are many sources of income. At the moment, we are expanding the opportunities to gain income: individual labor activity, the cooperative, the possibility of having more than one job, and so on. And possibly, following the example of a number of other socialist countries, Hungary for example, we shall return to this question. The economists do discuss these matters, it is not right to say they do not discuss them."

Asked for his final contribution, Yakovlev begins with questions about whether changes in the legal codes are planned. He says: "Yes, work is currently in progress on, for example, improvement in the foundations of labor law and the labor codes, and similar work on significantly changing the foundations of civil legislation, the civil codes, and so on is to come."

Yakovlev then returns to an earlier theme, the responsibility of those in charge not just to the party, but to the law as well.

Zaslavskaya replies to a viewer asking for a sociological picture of Soviet society, saying that social scientists are working hard to improve analyses of this structure.

Smirnov answers a question on how socialist theory is affected by restructuring, saying: "With every major historical turning point, the theory of socialism cannot fail to change substantially. That, so to say, is the main thing that we must all comprehend. Let us look first at the problem of property. Of course, our views today, or rather our pre-restructuring views, have become considerably outdated, with their global state-ization, with our views of distribution in which wages for hours or piece-work were predominant, and with our views of commodity-money relations, democracy, and so on. What is presently being created is being created at party (?forums), in scientific institutes, educational departments. All of this is creating for us a new system of socialist theory based on the foundations created by Marx, Engels, and Lenin; but at the same time it will be to a considerable degree a renovated theory of socialist development."

He says three ways in which this process can be promoted are greater involvement of social sciences in the processes of the state; the use of modern research methods in sociology; creative discussion, which is really only just beginning; and finally, the best works by social scientists must be published more broadly.

Voznesenskiy then concludes the program.

Correction to Ryzhkov CPSU CC Speech

The following correction pertains to the item titled "Gorbachev, Ryzhkov Speak" under the headline "Central Committee Meeting on Agro-Industry" published in the 20 October Soviet Union *Daily Report*, page 52:

Column one, paragraph one, only sentence: ...for Machine Building, the State Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers, [as published; Gosudarstvennaya Komissiya Soveta Ministrov SSSR] and the USSR Gosagroprom.... (inserting editorial notation and vernacular)

Economic

Goskomstat Report on 9-Month Plan Fulfillment PM191811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 87 Second Edition pp 1-3

[USSR State Statistics Committee report: "On the Home Straight of the Year. On the Results in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the first 9 Months of 1987;" boldface passages as published]

[Text] The Soviet Union's working people are directing their efforts toward successfully fulfilling the 1987 plan in order to give a fitting greeting to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The country's economic and social development is characterized by the following figures:

	(Percentage increase) January-September 1987 in relation to actual level in first 9 months of 1986
Industrial output	3.6
Commissioning of fixed capital from state capital investments	4.7
State capital investments	5.6
Freight shipments (dispatches) by all types of transportation	1.3
Labor productivity: in industry	3.7
in construction	4.8
in railroad transportation	6.4
Number of workers and employees	0.4
Retail trade	

	(Percentage increase) January-September 1987 in relation to actual level in first 9 months of 1986
turnover in state and cooperative trade (in actual prices)	2.8
Foreign trade turnover (in actual prices)	-2.3

The national income produced in the first 9 months of the current year increased by 2.4% compared with the same period of 1986. The entire increase in it was obtained via improved social labor productivity. Industry's output increased by R22 billion. Some R3.8 billion more fixed capital was commissioned from state capital investments than in the first 9 months of last year. The gathering of the harvest is being completed and production of livestock products has increased. The population's income has risen and the structure of the consumption fund has improved. The average monthly wage of workers and employees increased by 3%, the labor remuneration of kolkhoz members by 2%, and payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds by 4.6%. The scale of housing and sociocultural construction increased.

However, the development rate of the national economy in September and in the 3d quarter as a whole remained at the level of the indicators for the first 6 months. The acceleration required to fulfill the annual targets was not achieved. Therefore, the targets for the 4th quarter are more intensive than projected in the annual plan. The growth rate in national income and social labor productivity was lower than planned. The lag in the work of enterprises in the machine building complex and light industry was not overcome. A strained situation prevailed with regard to plan fulfillment in capital construction.

In certain regions of the country, the volumes of purchases of potatoes and fruit and vegetable produce and deliveries of them to all-union stocks were reduced. Many enterprises are operating at a loss. Not everything has been done to ensure that the national economy is fully prepared for work in winter conditions. The tasks of expanding production of consumer goods and services and improving their quality is being resolved unsatisfactorily. The retail trade turnover plan has not been fulfilled.

Foreign trade turnover totaled R94.2 billion, 2.3% less than in the same period last year. The volume of exports declined by 0.5%, and that of imports by 4.2%, mainly because of a reduction in purchases of goods on the

world capitalist market. The volume of deliveries under production specialization and sharing agreements with the CEMA countries is increasing.

I. Intensification of Social Production [section subhead]

Scientific and technical progress. Some R26 billion of state capital investments were used for retooling and reconstructing of existing enterprises, R3.2 billion of them in the machine building complex, which represents increases of 8% and 12%, respectively, over the same period last year. Over half of the total volume of capital investments for these purposes came from enterprise and organization funds.

The installed base of mechanized flow lines in industry totaled 172,000 units, that of automatic lines totaled over 40,000, and there were over 112,000 comprehensively mechanized, automated, and comprehensively automated sections, shops, and production units. Production of 2,600 types of machines, equipment, apparatus, instruments, and materials was assimilated.

The renewal of machine building output is as follows:

	Percentage of volume of marketable output represented by output assimilated in USSR for the first time		
	1987 plan	January-September Enterprises' plan	1987 Actual percentage
Machine building complex	7.6	6.8	7.2
USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building	12.0	10.7	12.5
USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry	8.5	5.3	5.8
USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	14.4	10.6	12.2
USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	7.0	4.9	5.8
USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	6.8	3.9	4.5
USSR Ministry			

	Percentage of volume of marketable output represented by output assimilated in USSR for the first time				1986	1st 9 months 1987
	1987 plan	January-September Enterprises' plan	1987 Actual percentage			
of the Automotive Industry	6.0	5.5	5.5	total coal extraction extracted by the open-cut method at pits	41.6	42.3
USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	6.4	10.0	10.1	Metallurgical complex		
USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	5.0	5.5	4.8	Proportion of total steel smelting accounted for by: oxygen converter and electric steel	45.6	46.9
USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	5.0	4.0	3.5	steel obtained from continuous billet casting machines	14.8	16.0
				Chemical and timber complex		
The renewal of output in the machine building complex increased in the 3d quarter, totaling 13% as against 4.3% in the first 6 months.				Proportion of synthetic fibers and yarns in total volume		
Production has begun of new models of industrial robots, flexible production modules, machines for applying to the soil of compound liquid fertilizers and ammonia water, and machines for repairing asphalt concrete pavement, which provide a saving in highway construction material. Production of increased-productivity standardized single-bucket frontal loaders for handling bulk and small-grained materials and of many types of machines and equipment for cultivating agricultural crops according to intensive technologies is increasing.				of production of chemical fibers and yarns	57.9	59.7
				Proportion of less pulp-intensive newsprint in total production of newsprint	51.1	56.8
				Construction complex		
The volumes of introduction of resource-saving technological processes increased, and certain indicators of the technical standard of production improved (in percentage terms) as follows:				Proportion of total volume of cement production accounted for by production of cement from clinker by means of energy-saving technologies	16.6	18.4
	1986		1st 9 months 1987			
Fuel and energy complex						
Proportion of total electricity generated at nuclear power stations	10.1		11.2			
Proportion of						

In the agro-industrial complex, the area sown to winter grain crops cultivated according to intensive technologies increased; as of 28 September, it totaled 13.8 million hectares.

In general-purpose railroad transportation, 62.3% of freight turnover in the first 9 months was hauled by electric locomotives, as against 61.5% in the same period last year.

Gas-fueled vehicles are being introduced only slowly in general-purpose motor transportation; they accounted for 2.7% of freight turnover in the first 6 [as published] months.

Formation of intersectorial scientific and technological complexes continued. They developed highly efficient technologies and equipment. A rotary conveyor line for injection molding of products made from thermoplastic materials, which provides a more than 10-fold increase in productivity and a considerable saving in production area, has been created. The utilization of new catalysts, making it possible to save energy and raw material resources, has begun in the chemical, petrochemical, and petroleum refining industry. However, the potential of intersectorial scientific and technological complexes is not being fully realized. A number of complexes fail to abide by schedules laid down by the plan when carrying out research and experimental work. Certain enterprises and organizations have failed to implement targets of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and certain others failed to fulfill the plan for development of science and technology.

There is a lag in assimilation of capital investments for construction of certain experimental bases belonging to the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and incorporated in the program for modernizing the machine building complex.

Output quality. State acceptance, which has been introduced at 1,500 industrial associations and enterprises, ensured increased exactingness and revealed serious shortcomings in ensuring high output quality. Output totaling R9 billion has been accepted only after additional work and repeated submission. Output totaling R42 million was finally rejected in the first 9 months of the current year.

Industrial enterprises and associations did not fulfill the plan for production of output in the top quality category.

Utilization of production potential. The transfer of enterprises to two- and three-shift working continued. Around 25,000 units of metalworking equipment and over 250,000 square meters of production area were released in the machine building complex as a result of this work.

Shortcomings remain in assimilation of newly commissioned capacities. On average, 528 investigated national economic installations commissioned or modernized in 1986-1987 were working at only 83% capacity in January-August. Almost two-thirds of the facilities permitted lags in assimilating their planned capacities. As a result, the national economy failed to receive output worth R700 million.

Capacities to produce construction industry output are being assimilated particularly unsatisfactorily. Of the 27 panel housing construction installations commissioned since the start of the 5-year plan that were investigated, not one achieved its planned production volume. On average these installations were operated at 40% of capacity. Less than 25% of capacity was used at the Ilichevskiy Reinforced Concrete Structures Plant (Odessa Oblast), the complex of construction industry enterprises subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction in Tayshet, and the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR Panel Housing Construction Plant in Ulan-Ude.

Resource-saving. Savings in the national economy amounted to about 8 million tonnes of boiler fuel, 12 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, 1.5 million tonnes of rolled ferrous metals, and 1.7 million tonnes of cement; around 100 million gigacalories of secondary fuel energy resources were utilized.

Enterprises subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building failed to cope with their set targets for savings of rolled ferrous metals and fuel and energy resources.

The set targets for storing gas in underground gas containers and creating stockpiles of fuel oil to ensure the work of the national economy under winter conditions were fulfilled. Consumers' coal stocks have not yet reached the set targets.

The economic circulation of secondary resources expanded. As of 1 October, there were 648 cooperatives working on procurement and processing of secondary raw materials.

Although absenteeism in industry, construction, and other sectors was reduced, losses of work time increased, mainly as a result of stoppages and absences sanctioned by the management. The greatest losses of work time occurred at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household

Appliances, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction, and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. Losses of work time increased considerably in the Komi ASS, and in Kostroma, Kuybyshev, Tyumen, and Irkutsk Oblasts.

Improvement of the economic mechanism. The transition of enterprises to the conditions of complete economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] has promoted stepping up of economic work and revelation of production reserves. For industrial enterprises working under the conditions of complete economic accountability, fulfillment of the output sales plan, taking account of contractual commitments, was somewhat higher than for industry as a whole. The proportion of enterprises failing to fulfill contractual commitments fell in comparison with January-September 1986.

At the same time, above-plan expenditure on production and considerable size of the fines paid—the bulk of which were levied for failing to meet delivery commitments—led to a failure to fulfill the profits plan by all industrial ministries whose enterprises work under the conditions of complete economic accountability and self-financing, apart from the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry. On the whole, industrial enterprises working under the conditions of complete economic accountability failed to receive around R250 million in accumulations in January-August, which substantially reduced their funds earmarked for production and social development.

II. Development of Material Production [section subhead]

Industry [subhead]

Some 28% of production associations and enterprises failed to cope with their **contractual commitments**. Taking delivery commitments into account, the output sales plan was fulfilled 98%.

Compared with the actual level in the corresponding period of last year, **labor productivity** increased 3.7%.

The reduction in the **prime cost** of industrial output achieved over the 9 months made it possible to make around R3 billion in savings. **Profits** increased, but at the same time more than one-fourth of industrial associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the plan.

Production of industrial output increased 3.7% during the third quarter, and the total increase in the first 9 months was 3.6%.

The following figures (in percentages) describe fulfillment of contractual delivery commitments and of the profits plan and growth rates of labor productivity and of output volume for national economic complexes during the first 9 months: [Columns in the following table represent: Column A—Fulfillment of contractual commitments for output deliveries; Column B—Proportion of enterprises failing to fulfill contractual commitments; Column C—Shortfall in output deliveries, millions of rubles; Column D—Fulfillment of profits plan (January-August); Column E—Actual labor productivity growth rate; Column F—Actual output volume growth rate]:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Fuel and energy complex	99	36	360	108	4.1	3.0
Metallurgical complex	98.6	39	825	102	3.0	1.7
Machine building complex	95.8	60	3,059	96	3	3.3
Chemical industry and timber complex	97.7	51	1,720	97	4.1	3.0
Agro-industrial complex	99.2	22	637	98	3.3	3.1
Social complex (USSR Ministry of Light Industry)	98.6	31	959	97	3.6	0.7
Construction industry complex (USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry)	98.2	36	176	102	4.5	2.7

Data on industry's work during the first 9 months by

union republics (including industry under union jurisdic-

tion) is cited below (in percentages); [Minus signs before figures indicate negative growth; columns in the following table represent: column A—fulfillment of contractual commitments for output deliveries; column B—proportion of enterprises failing to fulfill contractual commitments; column C—savings (plus sign [denoted by letter

"p" in table] indicates overexpenditure) in prime costs as percentage of the plan (January-August); column D—actual labor productivity growth rate; column E—actual output volume growth rate];

	A	B	C	D	E
RSFSR	97.9	31	0.2	4.1	3.3
Ukrainian SSR	97.9	27	0.1	3.4	2.9
Belorussian SSR	99.1	13	0.5	6.2	6.4
Uzbek SSR	97.3	28	0.4	-1.1	1.1
Kazakh SSR	97.8	26	0.4	3.7	3.7
Georgian SSR	98.2	15	p0.3	1.5	2.2
Azerbaijan SSR	98.0	27	p0.1	4.1	4.6
Lithuanian SSR	99.6	4	0.4	4.5	4.2
Moldavian SSR	98.2	26	0.4	6.3	6
Latvian SSR	98.7	18	0.6	4.5	3.7
Kirghiz SSR	98.0	26	p0.2	0.4	0.8
Tajik SSR	97.8	26	0.8	3.1	4.9
Armenian SSR	97.4	24	0.1	2.9	4.3
Turkmen SSR	98.7	20	0.7	0	0.9
Estonian SSR	99.5	13	0.7	4.6	3.2

The level of fulfillment of contractual output delivery commitments fell considerably in Uzbek SSR and Moldavian SSR industry in the 3rd quarter, and the number of enterprises failing to fulfill contractual commitments rose in the RSFSR, Azerbaijan SSR, and Kirghiz SSR.

The basic indicators of the production of certain of the most important types of output in January-September by industrial complexes are given below.

Fuel and Energy Complex [subhead]

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of first 9 months of 1986
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	1,213	100.3	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million tonnes	467	101	102
Gas, billion cubic meters	534	102	106
Coal, million tonnes	568	102	101

The plan targets for extraction and production of the main types of fuel and energy resources were fulfilled in the sectors of the fuel and energy complex.

Above-plan extraction amounted to 5.6 million tonnes of oil, including gas condensate, 8.6 billion cubic meters of gas, and 12 million tonnes of coal.

Metallurgical Complex [subhead]

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
Steel, million tonnes	121	100.3	100.6
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million tonnes	85	100.6	101
Steel pipes, million tonnes	15.2	99.5	103
Iron ore, million tonnes	188	101	100.5

Metallurgical complex enterprises failed to fulfill manufacturing targets for steel pipes and progressive, high-efficiency types of metal products—electric steel, cast billets produced by continuous casting machines, rolled low-alloy steel, high-quality cold-drawn steel, and others. Percentage fulfillment of the production plan for the following products was as follows: heat-treated pipes, 83%; high-strength casing pipes, 87%; high-impact drilling pipes, 40%; and high-strength pump and compressor

pipes, 43%. Half of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises failed to cope with the delivery plan to the tune of R719 million.

Machine building complex [subhead]

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986		Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
				technological equipment, thousands	20.0	97	110
				Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	184	91	97
				Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	704	87	95
Turbines, million kilowatts	15.8	96	110	Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	1.3	89	96
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	10.4	93	100.4	Tractors, million horsepower	38.5	95	94
Large electric machines, thousands	19.0	91	96	Agricultural machines, billion rubles	3.1	99	103
AC electric motors million kilowatts	40.0	91	96	Potato harvesting combines, thousands	6.5	97	113
Small electric motors for machine tools with program control, (step motors), thousands	36.0	98	105	Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	2.1	94	98
Metal cutting machine tools, billion rubles of which, with digital program control	2.1	93	97	Grain harvesting combines, thousands	30.5	95	102
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	1.0	102	102	Excavators, thousands	30.4	94	95
Industrial robots thousands	482	84	91				
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	10.9	99	93				
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	3.7	98	104				
Program-control devices for all types of	3.9	100.8	110				

Enterprises subordinate to the following ministries failed to fulfill the planned amounts of production for the following products: the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry as regards AC electric motors and large electrical machines; the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building as regards metal rolling equipment, mainline diesel locomotives, and freightcars; the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building as regards chemical equipment; the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry as regards metal cutting machine tools and forging and pressing machines; the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry as regards production of bearings; the

USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building as regards excavators; the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances as regards equipment for the light and food industries; and the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building as regards machines and equipment for stockraising and feed production.

Large lags remain in the production of progressive high-efficiency equipment—the new, standardized series of electric motors, processing centers, personal computers, and high-productivity machines for the textile industry.

Machine building enterprises failed to fully ensure reciprocal shipments of various components: bearings, electric motors, and other types of output.

Chemical Industry and Timber Complex [subhead]

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million tonnes	27.1	100.6	105
Chemical plant protection agents (in terms of 100-percent active ingredients), thousand tonnes	251	100.6	99
Sulfuric acid, million tonnes	21.2	99.5	103
Caustic soda, million tonnes	2.5	98	102
Chemical fibers and yarns, million tonnes	1.1	100.2	103
Synthetic resins and plastics, million tonnes	4.1	98	103
Tires for motor vehicles, buses, agricultural machines,			

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
motor cycles, and motor scooters, millions	50.7	100.1	102
Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	228	98	99.6
Paper, million tonnes of which newsprint, billion square meters	4.6	99.4	99.7
	26.7	10	0.6

There was an increase in the production of a number of advanced and highly efficient types of output: polystyrene and styrene copolymers, PVC resin and vinylchloride copolymers, polypropylene, thermoplastic pipes and pipeline parts, synthetic yarns and fibers, radial tires, large-size veneer sheets, wood-chip, wood-fiber, and cement-chip slabs, and packaging cardboard. However, planned output was not ensured for a number of these items.

Construction Industry Complex [subhead]

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
Cement, million tonnes	103	100.8	102
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	110	99	103
Asbestos cement sheet (shingle), billion standard tiles	6.6	100.1	103
Soft roofing			

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage
and insulation materials, billion square meters	1.5	99	99.3
Asbestos, million tonnes	1.7	101	103
Window glass, million square meters	186	97	98

The construction materials industry permitted a lag in the fulfillment of plan targets for the production of a number of efficient types of output, particularly prefabricated buildings (modules) made of light metal components.

The USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry failed to fulfill the 9-month plan for production of construction bricks and glass, soft roofing materials and insulation, and certain types of sanitary engineering articles. Industrial enterprises subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Northern and Western Regions of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Southern Regions of the USSR, and the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions of the USSR failed to fulfill the targets for the production of panels and other components for panel housing construction. The USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building failed to fulfill the plans for production of a number of important construction machines.

The following figures describe the fulfillment of the plan for the production of basic nonfood consumer goods:

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
Goods for cultural, consumer service, and domestic purposes			
Watches and clocks, millions	52.2	98	99.9
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	737	99.5	105

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
High-grade (glass and crystal) tableware, million rubles	649	99.9	90
Radio receivers, millions	6	91	90
Television sets, millions	6.6	90	93
of which, color sets	3.3	85	102
Tape record- ers, millions	3.6	88	103
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	4.4	96	99.4
of which, two- and three- compartment types	1.0	89	145
Washing machines, millions	4.3	97	106
Deluxe vac- uum cleaners (USSR Minis- try of the Electrical Equipment Industry), thousands	131	92	140
Sewing machines, zigzag type, thousands	705	99.1	100.9
Furniture, billion rubles	6.5	100.4	104
Automobiles, thousands	995	100.3	100.4
Motor cycles, thousands	711	96	91
Stationery [Bumazhno- belovyye tovary] million rubles	542	103	107
Wallpaper,			

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
million standard lengths	381	102	114
Light industry goods			
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	9.4	99.9	103
Knitted articles, billion items	1.3	100	103
Hosiery, billion pairs	1.5	101	104
Sewn goods, billion rubles	18.8	100.1	99.7
Footwear, million pairs	597	99.7	101

Consumer goods (excluding alcoholic drinks) worth R233 billion were produced during the first 9 months, which is 5% more than for the corresponding period last year. However, production is lagging behind the plan at enterprises in the machine building complex (USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building) and the chemical industry and timber complex (USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry) and the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry. The following shortfalls were recorded: television sets—718,000; tape recorders—495,000; radio receivers—574,000; refrigerators and freezers—174,000; and washing machines—154,000.

The targets for production of a number of up-to-date items were not met, including the following: two- and three-compartment refrigerators, freezers, deluxe vacuum cleaners, "Elektronika-401m" color TV sets, children's "Pioner-kross" bicycles, and so forth.

While fulfilling the plan for the main product mix, light industry is failing to meet targets for a number of groups of product ranges. USSR Ministry of Light Industry enterprises failed to meet customers' orders and contracts for output worth around R1 billion. One association and enterprise in three failed to meet its contractual commitments here.

Agro-industrial Complex [subhead]

Agricultural enterprises of the agro-industrial complex are completing the **harvesting** of agricultural crops in difficult conditions, replenishing the feed resources of stockraising units, and laying the foundations for the next harvest.

The total volume of agricultural output increased 1.1% compared with the same period last year, while **labor productivity** in public sector farming increased 1.7%.

By 5 October, 92% of the area of grain and pulse crops had been harvested and threshed. One-third of the area of sunflowers, 62% of the vegetables, 44% of the sugar beet, and 84% of the long-stem flax had been harvested and threshed.

Some 2.4 million hectares of potatoes had been lifted, which is 86% of the sown area.

Threshing of cereal grain crops is nearing completion, and the pace of the grain corn harvest is being stepped up. The state reception centers are continuing to receive deliveries of grain. The sales plan has been fulfilled by farms in 25 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics of the RSFSR, 15 oblasts in the Ukraine, and 8 oblasts in Kazakhstan, as well as on the whole by Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Latvia, and Armenia.

By 5 October, purchases of potatoes amounted to 10.4 million tonnes (last year the corresponding figure was 14 million tonnes). For vegetables, the figure was 11.7 million tonnes (1986—12.9 million tonnes), and for fruit and berries, the figure as of 21 September was 1.6 million tonnes (1986—2.3 million tonnes).

Purchases of vegetables and potatoes in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, and Estonia were correspondingly lower. In many union republics, purchases of potatoes by consumer cooperative organizations are getting under way only slowly.

The delivery of vegetables to all-union stocks is down by 134,000 tonnes, or 6%.

On 5 October, procurement of feed calculated in feed units was 15.4 quintals per head of cattle, compared with 14.7 quintals last year. Procurement of hay and haylage was up, but procurement of feed root crops, grass meal, and straw was down. The feed supply situation is particularly bad in Armenia, where only 10.4 quintals of feed units per head of cattle have been procured in the republic as a whole, as compared to 14.9 quintals in 1986. Farms in Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan have not procured sufficient feed. An unsatisfactory situation is developing with regard to feed procurement in one-half of the oblasts in the RSFSR and the Ukraine.

The preparation of feed shops and feed kitchens for the indoor maintenance of livestock on farms in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Latvia is lagging behind.

As of 5 October, 33.2 million hectares of winter crops had been sown or 86% of the plan target. Some 56.1 million hectares of fall plowing had been done, out of the farm plan target of 111.6 million hectares. The pace at which this work is proceeding is slower than last year's.

Meat production on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and inter-farm enterprises is up 6% percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Milk production is up 2%, and egg production has risen 3%. Meat production has increased on farms in all union republics, while milk production has declined on farms in the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Tajikistan, and Armenia. Average milk yield per cow has increased 2% compared with the same period last year and amounts to 2,167 kg. The egg yield of laying hens has risen 0.6%.

Purchases of livestock products have risen on all categories of farms:

	First 9 months of year		
	1986	1987	1987 as percentage of 1986
Livestock and poultry (live weight, million tonnes)	14.8	16.1	109
Milk, million tonnes	58.2	60	103
Eggs, billions	41.1	42.4	103

The average weight per head of cattle sold to the state increased across the country as a whole, although this indicator fell on farms in Turkmenistan, Moldavia, Armenia, the Ukraine, Georgia, and Kazakhstan.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are suffering great losses of output through epizootic disease and an inadequate breeding rate.

Between January and September, 1.8 million tonnes of meat and meat products were supplied to the all-union fund, as well as 12 million tonnes of milk and milk products, and 5.2 billion eggs. The plan for the supply of those products to the all-union fund has been fulfilled by all union republics.

The output of the major foodstuffs and the plan fulfillment by food industry enterprises in the agro-industrial complex were as follows:

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
Meat (industrial output), million tonnes	8.9	105	105
Sausage products, million tonnes	2.7	104	105
Butter, million tonnes	1.4	104	103
Whole milk products in milk equivalent, million tonnes	24.3	104	104
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million tonnes	4.3	101	98
Margarine products, million tonnes	1.1	100.5	107
Vegetable oil, million tonnes	2.0	101	103
Confectionery, million tonnes	3.3	102	104
Full fat cheeses, million tonnes	0.7	100.2	103
Canned food, billion standard cans including canned fruit and vegetables	15.1	100.4	101
	10.9	99.5	101

Production of fruit juices at agro-industrial complex enterprises rose by 18%, soft drinks production was up 8%, and mineral water production rose 7%.

Between January and September, the supply of output to consumers by USSR State Agro-industrial Committee [Gosagroprom] enterprises was R569 million below target, including R280 million by the RSFSR Gosagroprom, R44 million by the Ukrainian Gosagroprom, R60 million by the Uzbek Gosagroprom, R25 million by the Kazakh Gosagroprom, and R41 million by the Moldavian Gosagroprom.

The meat production plan has not been fulfilled by enterprises in Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, or Moldavia. The vegetable oil production plan has not been met in

Azerbaijan or Turkmenistan. Butter production has declined in Georgia, Tajikistan, and Armenia.

Enterprises in the agro-industrial complex have been supplied with 257,000 tractors, 52,000 tractor mowers, 52,000 cutter windrowers, 69,000 grain combine harvesters, 3,600 corn harvesters, 6,000 potato harvesters, 28,000 feed harvesting combines, 5,000 beet harvesters, and 6,000 cotton picking machines and much other equipment, as well as 20.6 million tonnes of mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100% nutrients), and 771,000 tonnes of chemical feed additives. The plan for supply of tractors, tractor mowers, cutter windrowers, pickup balers, and gasoline to the USSR Gosagroprom has not been fulfilled.

Capital investments for development of the agro-industrial complex, including sectors supplying agriculture with the means of production, amounted to R41.4 billion, including R33.7 billion for agriculture itself. Some R6.8 billion of capital has been invested in land reclamation construction. The USSR Gosagroprom and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have taken up 98% of the capital investments quota for the first 9 months, while for the USSR Ministry of Grain Products the figure is 89%.

Stock raising premises, mechanized livestock units, and livestock maintenance complexes have been built with capacity for 1.6 million animals and 1.8 million poultry. Silage and haylage facilities have been built with a capacity of 8.3 million cubic meters, and hay storage facilities with a capacity of 3.5 million tonnes have also been built. Potato, vegetable, and fruit storage facilities with a capacity of 1.1 million tonnes have been commissioned.

Some 0.9 million hectares of irrigated and drained lands have been commissioned.

At the same time, 45 out of 106 planned facilities with production capacities relating to the state plan product mix have not been commissioned.

Reforestation work has been carried out on 1.8 million hectares of state forestries, and work has been done to create around 100,000 hectares of tree plantations for antierosion and pasture protection purposes.

Capital Construction [subhead]

Fixed assets worth R83.8 billion have been commissioned using state capital investments, which is 82% of the 9-month plan and 47% of the annual plan. The amount commissioned has risen 4.7%. Three hundred ninety-three facilities with state plan product mix capacities have been commissioned, which is 27% of the year's envisaged total. Some R121.6 billion of state capital investments have been assimilated, which is 93% of the quota set for the first 9 months and 68% of the year's target. The volume has increased 5.6%. Some 64% of the

year's target of state capital investments for modernization and retooling during the period under review have been assimilated. One-half of the year's plan for the commissioning of fixed assets for modernization and retooling has been fulfilled.

The following figures describe plan fulfillment and the growth rate of commissioning of fixed assets financed by state capital investment by complexes:

	Percentage of plan fulfillment in 1st 9 months of 1987	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
Fuel and energy complex	89	106
Metallurgical complex	82	106
Machine building complex	82	127
Chemical industry and timber complex	74	103
Agro-industrial complex	82	104
Construction industry complex	80	111
USSR Ministry of Light Industry	106	124

In the **fuel and energy complex** turbine-operated power station capacities have been commissioned, including turbines at the Pechorsk GRES, the Novosibirsk No 5 TETS, and the Khabarovsk No 3 TETS, as well as coal extraction capacities. A total of 7,400 km of main gas pipeline have been commissioned, including 1,800 km of the Yamburg-Yelets (second section) gas pipeline and 600 km of the Kremenchug-Bogorodchany pipeline. At the same time, only 71 out of the 124 projects planned for commissioning in the first 9 months have actually been commissioned.

In the **metallurgical complex** the following capacities have been commissioned: for steel pipe production at the Sinarskiy Pipe Plant in Sverdlovsk Oblast; for iron ore extraction at the Krivoy Rog Central Mining and Enrichment Combine; for manganese extraction at the Tavricheskiy Mining and Enrichment Combine in Zaporozhets Oblast; and a machine for the continuous casting of billets at the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant in Bekabad. In all, 26 out of 37 projects have been commissioned.

In the **machine building complex** the following capacities have been commissioned: for the production of large electrical machines at the Safonovskiy Electrical Machine Building Plant in Smolensk Oblast; for diesels and diesel generators at the Barnaul Transport Machine Building Plant; for mainline freight cars at the Zhdanov Heavy Machine Plant; and for machinery and equipment for stockraising and feed-production at the Lyubertskiy Agricultural Machine Building Plant in Moscow Oblast and the Belotserkovskiy Agricultural Machine Building Plant in Kiev Oblast. In all, 45 out of 53 projects have been commissioned.

In the **chemical industry and timber complex** the number of capacities for production of synthetic ammonia, chemical fibers and threads, synthetic resins and plastics, and paper has increased. At the same time, the plan for the commissioning of lumber and caustic soda production capacities has not been fulfilled. In all, 25 out of 36 projects have been commissioned.

The **contract work plan** for the first 9 months has been 98% fulfilled with 99% achieved by organizations in the construction complex. The volume of work carried out by construction and assembly organizations has risen by 5% and labor productivity has risen 4.8%. The figures for construction complex organizations are 5% and 6.6% respectively.

Around 40% of construction and assembly organizations have failed to cope with the contract work plan, one in three failed to meet the labor productivity growth plan, and more than 25% of organizations failed to meet the plan for financial results. The following have fulfilled the work plan badly: the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Northern and Western Regions of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Southern Regions of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR, and the ministries of construction of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Tajikistan, Armenia, and Turkmenistan.

Construction ministries have not taken measures to concentrate material, technical, and labor resources at projects nearing completion. Contract work target fulfillment at such projects is 95%, and not a single construction ministry apart from the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises has ensured fulfillment.

Transport and Communications [subhead]

The volume of freight shipments (consignments) carried by all types of general purpose transport reached 9.8 billion tonnes and was 1.3% higher in comparison with January-September last year; passenger turnover reached 834 billion passenger-kilometers and increased 2.9%.

Freight shipments and passenger turnover for individual types of general purpose transport were as follows:

	Performed in 1st 9 months of 1987	Percentage plan fulfillment	1st 9 months of 1987 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
Shipments (consignments) of freight, million tonnes			
Railroad transport	3,011	99	99
Maritime transport	188	103	99.8
River transport	570	104	103
Motor transport	5,141	102	102
Pipeline transportation			
petroleum and petroleum products	497	101	102
gas (USSR Ministry of Gas Industry)	402	102	106
Passenger turnover , billion passenger-kilometers			
Railroad transport	310	103	103
Air transport	161	102	105

Railroad transportation fulfilled the 9-month plan for consignments of coal, petroleum and petroleum products, ore, cement, mineral fertilizers, and other freight. Labor productivity increased 6.4% in comparison with the corresponding period last year.

However, the backlog permitted at the beginning of the year has not been eliminated.

The total amount of freight sent is 30 million tonnes below the plan target and included timber, peat and peat products, fire-resistant materials, flux, and granulated clinker. In all, 21 out of 32 railroads failed to cope with the target for the general consignment of freight, among them the Volga Region, Kuybyshev, West Siberian, Lvov, and Donetsk Railroads. Freight car turnaround time was 6.7 hours slower than in the corresponding

period last year. Other indicators relating to rolling stock use had deteriorated. During the 9 months 3.8% of passenger trains (excluding suburban trains) left the marshaling stations late and 15.1% arrived at their destination late.

The Belorussian Railroad, which is working in conditions of full economic accountability and self-financing, fulfilled the freight shipment plan by 101% and the passenger turnover plan by 105%. Labor productivity increased by 2.9%. The profit plan for the first 8 months was overfulfilled by 14%, and the shipment prime cost plan was overfulfilled by 2%.

Maritime transport fulfilled the plan for overseas freight shipment by 102% in the past period. The target for coastal freight shipment was not achieved, and out of the 16 steamship companies the Azov, Danube, Kamchatka, Maritime Kray, Caspian, and Sakhalin companies had a backlog.

In **river transport** the amount of freight shipped was 21 million tonnes more than planned. Passenger carrying operations and passenger turnover were below the plan and less than the level for the first 9 months of last year.

Air transport carried 94 million passengers. The passenger turnover plan was fulfilled by all civil aviation administrations and production associations. Airborne chemical operations were performed on 90 million hectares of agricultural and forest land.

In **automotive transportation**, freight shipment is 78 million tonnes above the plan. The Moldavian, Turkmen, Uzbek, and Ukrainian SSR ministries of automotive transport have failed to meet the target.

In virtually all union republics, there has been an increase in the proportion of trucks operating empty in comparison with the corresponding period last year. A considerable amount of the truck fleet stands idle. The proportion of faulty trucks in relation to the total has increased in Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, and the Ukraine. Vehicle productivity per tonne of carrying capacity has fallen in Moldavia, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia, and Uzbekistan.

Communications enterprises fulfilled the plan for revenues from their main operations; compared with the corresponding period of last year, revenues increased 6%.

III. Social Development and the Raising of the People's Living Standards [section subhead]

The **population** of the Soviet Union was 283.8 million on 1 October 1987. The birth rate has continued to increase.

In January-September 1987, the national economy employed 118.5 million **workers and employees**, or 0.4% more than in January-September last year. Almost the entire increase in the workforce was channeled into the

sphere of services to the population; in certain sectors of material production, the number of workers fell. The number of **kolkhoz members** in public sector farming amounted to 12.7 million.

The average **money wage of workers and employees** was R200 compared with R194 during the corresponding period of last year; the **remuneration of kolkhoz members' labor** was R147 compared with R144 in January-September 1986.

As a result of the completion of the measures envisaged by the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools, salaries rose by 53% for teachers in the primary grades of general educational schools, by 33% for teachers in the middle and senior grades, and by 25% for teachers at secondary specialized and vocational and technical educational establishments. Salary privileges for workers at infants' homes, children's homes, and boarding schools for orphans and children not in the care of their parents have been extended.

Salary supplements have been introduced for workers and employees for continuous service at enterprises, institutions, and organizations in the southern regions of the Far East, Chita Oblast, and the Buryat and Tuva ASSR's; one-shot compensation has been introduced for long service at planning, surveying, in planning and surveying organizations, and in certain other national economic sectors.

Some 10 million people—or around 14% of the total number of people to be transferred in the current 5-year plan—have been switched to new labor remuneration conditions at enterprises and organizations in the national economy's production sectors. At the same time, at enterprises and organizations subordinate to a number of machine building ministries (the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and others), the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Gosagroprom, and others, the proportion of workers transferred to the new conditions as of 1 September failed to exceed 3% to 6% of the total number of workers subject to transfer.

The population received over R120 billion in **payments and benefits from public consumption funds**, or R5.3 billion more than in the corresponding period last year.

Measures are being taken to improve the education, training, and material backup provided for orphans and children not in the care of their parents. The standard of

material, housing, and leisure conditions provided for a number of categories of VUZ and secondary specialized educational establishment students and postgraduates is being improved.

Supply of goods and services to the population. Retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade reached R252.7 billion, and increased in total by 1.2% in comparable prices in comparison with the corresponding period of 1986, and by 3.3%, if sales of alcoholic drinks are excluded. The commodity turnover plan was not fulfilled in total volume over the country as a whole by R9.4 billion, or by R4.9 billion, if sales of alcoholic drinks are excluded. The aforesaid plans were fulfilled in the Belorussian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, and the Estonian SSR.

As a result of the consistent reduction in the sale of alcoholic drinks, their proportion of trade turnover declined. At the same time, negative phenomena such as moonshining emerged.

The supply to the population of many foodstuffs improved. There were adequate supplies of vegetable fats, eggs, whole-milk products, confectionery, bread, grain crops, and pasta products for uninterrupted trade. However, in a number of places, there have been cases of shortages of these products for sale, particularly in rural areas, owing to shortcomings in trade organization.

The sale of individual commodities by state and cooperative trade (in comparable prices) is as follows:

	1st 9 months of 1987 as a percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
Grain products	99
Meat and meat products	106
Fish and fish products	99
Animal oil	108
Vegetable oil	102
Margarine products	100
Whole milk products	104
Cheese	103
Eggs	102
Sugar	104
Confectionery	103
Tea	105
Potatoes	94
Vegetables	97
Fruit and citrus fruit	105
Nonalcoholic beverages	110

	1st 9 months of 1987 as a percentage of 1st 9 months of 1986
Mineral water	102
Fruit and vegetable juices	102
Alcoholic beverages	85
Tobacco products	101
Clothing, underwear, and textiles	98
Knitwear	103
Hosiery	110
Footwear	94
Chinaware, earthenware, and glassware	110
Soap and detergents	104
Furniture	102
Refrigerators and freezers including those with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more	97
Washing machines	104
Vacuum cleaners	106
Clocks and watches	102
Cameras	103
Radio receivers	112
Television sets of which, color sets	116
Tape recorders	93
Bicycles and mopeds	99
Motor cycles and scooters	107
Cars	102
Timber materials	103
Slates	102
Gasoline	137
	112
	119

Despite the increase in the sale of meat products and butter, the problem of supplying these products to the population remains acute. Not all oblasts, krays, or republics are using yet the opportunities afforded them under the new procedure for increasing resources for local supply.

The trade in potatoes, fruit, and vegetables is poorly organized. These products are not brought into the trading network on a regular basis, and in many cases their quality is unsatisfactory. Sales by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of these products in the cities have not been developed everywhere; as a rule, they are of an unsystematic nature.

Serious shortcomings remain in meeting the population's demand for certain industrial goods, particularly footwear.

Supplies of timber and construction materials to the population have improved somewhat, and the shortage of certain types of these products has been eliminated. However, the population's demand for local construction materials is still not being fully met: In the first 9 months, the annual sales target was 35% fulfilled, including 19% in the RSFSR, 23% in the Kazakh SSR, and 29% in the Georgian SSR.

Paid services supplied to the population amounted to R40.2 billion, which is 71% of the annual plan. The volume of services increased 8.2%. Only the Belorussian, Georgian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Kirghiz, and Estonian SSR's coped with the 9-month targets. Almost all ministries for which paid services do not constitute their main activity failed to fulfill the plan.

The volume of consumer service sales increased 11.6% in comparison with the first 9 months of last year. The plan was not fulfilled either in terms of consumer services as a whole or in terms of most types of repair work (housing repair and construction, repairs to furniture, sewn goods, and knitwear, domestic machines and appliances, and others).

There has been no reduction in the population's complaints about violations of deadlines for execution of orders or violation of stipulated work procedures, or about the poor quality of services.

More than 8,000 cooperatives employing over 80,000 people had been set up as of 1 October 1987 for production of consumer goods, in public catering, and for supply of various services to the population. More than 200,000 people were employed in individual labor activity.

A considerable program of **housing and sociocultural construction** has been implemented. Commissioning of social projects via state capital investment rose in comparison with the same period last year by 14% for housing, by 23% for general education schools, by 68% for vocational and technical teaching establishments, by 11% for preschool institutions, by 41% for outpatient medical centers, and by 16% for clubs and cultural centers.

A total housing area of 57.5 million square meters has been commissioned, or more than 1 million new well-appointed apartments.

The 9-month plan for the commissioning of housing was not fulfilled. The plan targets were not met by the RSFSR, the Uzbek SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR, Tajik SSR, and Estonian SSR. The targets also were not met by the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, USSR Ministry of

Electrical Equipment Industry, USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and a number of other ministries and departments.

General education schools with 1.2 million places and vocational and technical educational establishments with 81,000 places were commissioned. However, not all the projects earmarked for commissioning were completed by the beginning of the academic year. The shortfall totals 150,000 places at general education schools and 97,000 places at vocational and technical educational establishments.

Preschool establishments with 303,000 places, hospitals with 23,000 beds, outpatient and polyclinic facilities with a capacity of 83,000 consultations per shift, and clubs and cultural centers with 75,000 places were built. The 9-month plan for the commissioning of these types of projects was not fulfilled.

The lowest plan fulfillment level as regards the commissioning of preschool establishments has been registered at the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, and USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; as regards the commissioning of health care facilities the lowest level of plan fulfillment has been recorded by the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, and USSR Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy. Despite the existence of a 9-month plan, no club premises were commissioned by the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and USSR Ministry of the Light Industry. The construction of preschool establishment was lagging considerably behind plan targets in the RSFSR and the Tajik and Estonian SSR's; the construction of health care establishments in the Belorussian SSR; and the construction of clubs and cultural centers in the Kazakh, Georgian, Moldavian, and Latvian SSR's.

The network of general and preventive medical establishments has been further developed, and their staffing with medical cadres has been improved. However, the provision of these establishments with up-to-date medical apparatus and equipment is still inadequate. The quality of medical services to the population, especially in rural areas, is unsatisfactory.

At the beginning of the 1987/88 academic year, there were more than 43 million pupils studying in general education schools, of whom 4.8 million were in the first grade. Of the total number of pupils in the first grade, 1.4 million were children aged 6. In addition, 600,000 children were following the first-grade syllabus in preschool establishments.

In comparison with last year, the proportion of pupils studying during the second and third shift has increased and totals 22.5%.

Base enterprises equipped 1.5 million work places for socially useful labor by pupils, which is 85,000 more places than during the 1986/1987 academic year.

The number of students at secondary specialized educational establishments totaled 4.5 million, and 5.2 million at higher educational establishments. Around 2.5 million students were accepted at vocational and technical educational establishments.

By 1 October, 97% of the set target for local soviet housing stock were ready for use in winter conditions. Preparations for the winter are lagging in the Georgian, Ukrainian, and Uzbek SSR's (90% to 93%), the lowest levels of readiness have been registered in the Tajik SSR (60%) and the Kirghiz SSR (79%). The 1 September deadline for getting the housing stock ready was not met in the Tuva ASSR, and Sakhalin, Magadan, Irkutsk, and Tyumen Oblasts. Preparations of heat supply facilities are lagging in the Moldavian, Kirghiz, and Turkmen SSR's, where target fulfillment by the said deadline did not exceed 65%. Malfunctioning heat networks have not been fully replaced everywhere.

Environmental Protection. Measures to reduce air pollution, ensure the rational utilization of water resources, and protect the fauna were carried out.

Work has been conducted to end the discharge of polluted effluents into the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, the Baltic and Caspian Seas, the Arctic seas, Lake Ladoga, and other reservoirs. Implementation has begun of certain measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Safeguard the Environment and Ensure the Rational Use of the Natural Resources of Lake Baykal in 1987-1995."

At the same time, there have been lags in the construction and commissioning of highly important nature conservation projects, including at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

Noxious substances are being vented into the atmosphere by certain enterprises under the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry (in Volzhskiy and Kemerovo), the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry (in Kuybyshev), and the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry (in Astrakhan), while accidental discharges of polluted effluents into reservoirs have been committed by enterprises and organizations under the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (in Odessa), the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal

Services (in Novosibirsk and Barnaul), the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry (in Prokopyevsk), the USSR Ministry of Light Industry (in Petrozavodsk), and the USSR Gosagroprom (in Irkutsk Oblast).

As a result of violations of environmental protection legislation, operations were suspended at certain industrial installations, particularly those under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers.

Many labor collectives have coped successfully with the adopted socialist pledges to fulfill the plan targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan by 7 November. Work is being launched more extensively in the country to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum on fundamentally restructuring economic management, switching associations and enterprises in industry and other sectors to the conditions of complete economic accountability and self-recoupment as of the start of 1988, and ensuring a new quality of economic growth. The critical stage of restructuring has arrived. Working people are channeling all their efforts into completing the plan targets of this year and organizing smooth work in the 3d year of the 5-year plan.

Scientific

'Star Peace' Urges Cooperation in Space

LD211900 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT
21 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS—By TASS Correspondent Rena Kuznetsova:

Yuriy Romanenko, crew commander of the Soviet orbital research station *Mir*, has been working in the station circling around the earth for more than 250 days now. This time is enough to reach, due to the modern level in the development of space rocket technology, Mars, the fourth planet from the Sun.

Today such comparisons are quite appropriate. Manned flights to Mars have been recently discussed by Soviet and American scientists and experts. Two Soviet automatic vehicles with research equipment on board will fly towards Mars within the framework of the international project Phobos in 1988. A program for research of the planet and its natural satellite phobos and also of the sun is to be carried out by means of that automatic craft. Phobos will be the first small body of the solar system, whose surface will be reached by an interplanetary automatic vehicle. The implementation of that design will mark substantive progress in the scientific ideas of the solar system and the universe. The implementation of that project has been an incentive also to the development of progress in science and technology. Such explorations are impossible without fresh achievements

in material studies, electronics, computer engineering, cybernetics, instrument-making and others. It took the USSR only 40 years before the launching of the world's first satellite to reach such summits of science and technology from the level of backward Tsarist Russia. More than a third of that time fell on the years of war and economic dislocation.

Now the USSR has solid experience of long piloted orbital expeditions. Over the years of the space era all the cosmonauts of the world have spent nearly seventeen years in weightlessness. The Soviet cosmonauts account for twelve of them. The exploration of near-earth space by means of long-term orbital stations with replaceable crews in the interests of science, terrestrial ecology and economy has become the main trend in the development of Soviet cosmonautics.

The Soviet Union permanently declares for international cooperation in outer space. The USSR presented to the United Nations Organization a program for the building of "Star Peace"—a world space organization. The pooling in it of a scientific-technical potential and material resources of the states would enable humanity to advance even more confidently on the path of progress for the benefit of all peoples.

French-Soviet Space Cooperation Discussed

LD220706 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1421 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] Paris, 21 Oct— TASS Correspondent Aleksandr Sorokin reports: A wide spectrum of questions connected with further joint steps by the USSR and France in the field of the peaceful mastering of space were discussed during the 24th annual Soviet-French conference on cooperation in space research, which took place in the French town of Trouville-Sur-Mer.

A special place in the work of the conference was taken by the question of preparing for the second joint Soviet-French piloted space flight. It is being planned for

November 1988. During the course of it, one of the two French cosmonauts who are undergoing training now in Zvezdnyy Gorodok—Jean-Loup Chretien and Michel Tonini—along with the Soviet cosmonauts, will spend a month on board the *Mir* orbital space station. A joint sortie of a Soviet and a French cosmonaut into open space is envisaged, in order to assemble on the external surface of the station models of a new composition material named "Era."

Among other subjects discussed at the conference were questions of compatibility of docking units of *Hermes*, the space shuttle being developed by the European Space Agency with Soviet orbital space stations, and the completion of preparations for carrying out the "Phobos" project, during which, with the help of two automatic interplanetary stations with a similar name, a wide-scale program of studying Mars and its satellite Phobos will be carried out. The launch of the probes is planned to be carried out from the Soviet cosmodrome Baykonur in July 1988. Also very interesting are the programs "Gamma-2" and "Granat," in which French scientists will also take part. Within their framework, the supernova whose radiation was registered by the X-ray telescopes of the Soviet *Mir* orbital station will be studied.

At a news conference on the results of the visit, which took place in the national center for space research, Aleksandr Dunayev, chief of the USSR Glavkosmos, stressed that the conference as a whole took place in a business-like, constructive atmosphere and included open discussions.

Professor Vasilii Moroz, one of the members of the Soviet delegation, chief of the Department of the Physics of Planets of the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted in an interview with a TASS correspondent that Soviet-French cooperation in the field of mastery of space is developing successfully. It shows how much mankind's possibilities grow when science and technology are put to the service of peace. Not to permit the militarization of space is one of the main tasks of scientists in all countries.